Catalogue no. 61-205-X

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions

2012

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Statistics Canada
Investment, Science and Technology Division
Capital Expenditures Section

Private and Public Investment in Canada, Intentions

2012

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

March 2012

Catalogue no. 61-205-X

ISSN 1480-7548

Frequency: Annual

Ottawa

Cette publication est également disponible en français.

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Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published
*	significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

Acknowledgements

This publication was prepared within the Investment, Science and Technology Division under the direction of Greg Peterson, Director; Iddi Alhassan, Assistant Director; David Ogden, Chief, Capital Expenditures Section and Valérie Gaudreault, Unit Head. Major contributions were made by the following analysts: Anthony Ertl, Lee-Anne Jennings, Debra Roberts, Liz Snell and Pierre-Louis Venne. Technical assistance was provided by: Caroline Andrews, Joanne Bureau, Pierre Gaudreau and Robert Hicks. Other significant contributions to the collection and preparation of the data were made by: Adam Bunko, Brianne Steele and Marc Viau. Business Survey Methods Division: Javier Oyarzun and Gerrit Faber. The survey of Capital and Repair Expenditures for Provincial Government Departments in Quebec was undertaken jointly by Statistics Canada and the "Institut de la statistique du Québec". Their co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

Note on CANSIM

Data for most of the tables in this publication are available on CANSIM (Canadian Socio Economic Information Management System). Please refer to the CANSIM number at the bottom of every table. These now include intentions for 2012, the preliminary actual for 2011 and actual expenditures for 2010.

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Highlights

- Canadian public and private organizations reported that they intend to invest $394.1 billion in construction and machinery and equipment in 2012, up 6.2% from investment in 2011.

Note to readers

Investment intentions for non-residential construction and machinery and equipment are based upon a sample survey of 30,000 private and public organizations. This survey was conducted between October 2011 and late January 2012.

For residential construction, the private and public investment program uses housing start estimates from the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). Housing starts are forecast under high, medium and low scenarios by the CMHC. These scenarios are used to estimate new housing investment, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

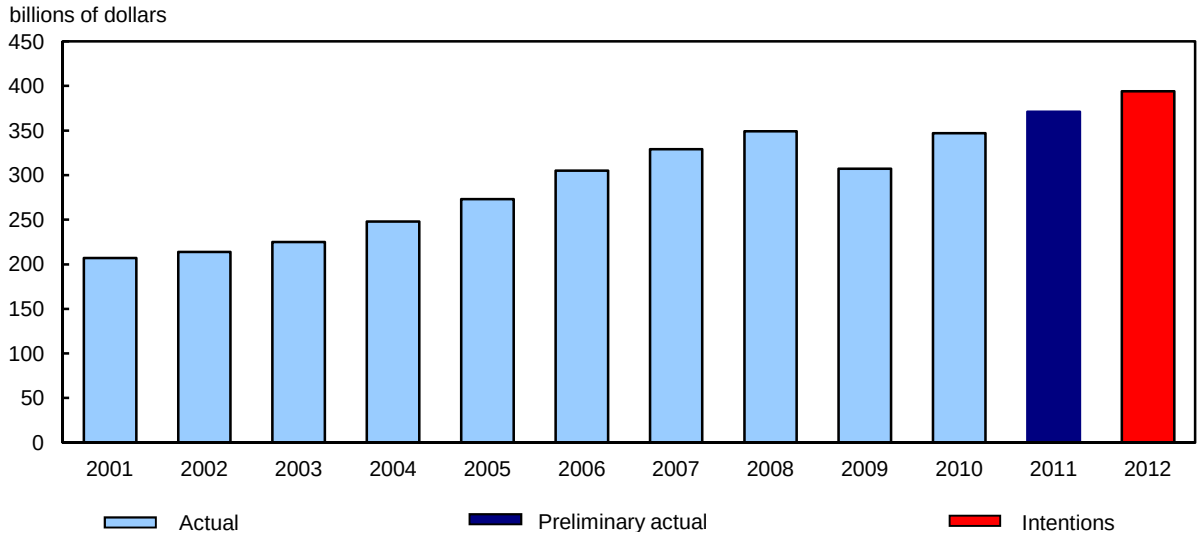
The 2012 estimates for housing in this release are based on the mid-case scenario for each province. The table "Capital spending in Canada, intention 2012", which appears at the end of this release, covers all three scenarios.

Data are expressed in current dollars.

Analysis

Canadian public and private organizations reported that they intend to invest $394.1 billion in construction and machinery and equipment in 2012, up 6.2% from investment in 2011.

Chart 1
Investment intentions advance



More than half (56.6%) of the increase in 2012 is the result of higher investment intentions in the mining and oil and gas sector. This sector has reported steady increases every year since the economic slowdown in 2009.

Organizations outside of the mining and oil and gas extraction sector reported total investment intentions for 2012 at $307.2 billion, up 3.4% from 2011.

Public and private organizations reported that investment in capital construction is anticipated to increase 8.0% to $281.7 billion in 2012. Investment in machinery and equipment is expected to increase 2.1% to $112.4 billion.

Investment in the housing sector is estimated to increase 3.4% to $100.5 billion in 2012, based on projected housing starts by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Mining, oil and gas extraction and utilities

Reported capital investment intentions in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector indicate a 17.7% increase to $86.9 billion. If this investment is realized, this sector would account for more than one-fifth (22.0%) of total capital investment nationally in 2012.

In the oil and gas extraction sub-sector, investment intentions by companies are reported to increase 14.8% from 2011 to $64.1 billion in 2012. The conventional oil and gas extraction industry would account for more than half (58.0%) of this amount. Investment in the non-conventional oil industry is expected to increase 24.6% to $26.9 billion.

In the mining sub-sector, firms reported that investment should increase 25.7% to $15.7 billion in 2012. Metal ore mining is one of the main contributors to this increase.

Organizations within the utilities sector reported a capital investment intentions increase of 14.6% to $27.7 billion. Expansion in electric power generation and transmission and distribution in both British Columbia and Alberta are the main contributors to the increase.

Investment in other sectors

Capital investment intentions reported by firms from the transportation and warehousing sector indicate a 21.5% increase to $22.9 billion in 2012. The transit and ground passenger transportation industry accounts for almost half (44.7%) of the overall expected increase in this sector.

Manufacturers reported a 6.6% increase in intentions to $20.3 billion.

Public administration organizations reported investment intentions of $41.1 billion, up 3.8% from 2011. Close to half (46.4%) of these intentions are from local, municipal and regional public administration. Federal government public administration reported a 6.2% increase to $5.6 billion in 2012.

Reported investment intentions declined in the finance and insurance sector (-14.2%) and the real estate and renting and leasing sector (-11.2%).

Provinces and territories

Reported capital investment intentions in Alberta increased $9.1 billion in 2012. This represents 39.5% of the overall increase at the national level.

Private and public organizations in Ontario anticipate spending $116.3 billion on construction and machinery and equipment, up 1.5% from 2011.

Text table 1

Capital spending of private and public organizations in construction and machinery and equipment, industrial sectors

	2010 actual	2011 preliminary actual	2012 intentions	actual 2010 to preliminary actual 2011	2011 preliminary actual to intentions 2012
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Total construction and machinery and equipment [1]	**346,876.6**	**370,981.8**	**394,112.2**	**6.9**	**6.2**
Total Public Investment	**81,771.9**	**82,675.8**	**87,844.5**	**1.1**	**6.3**
Total Private Investment	**265,104.7**	**288,306.1**	**306,267.6**	**8.8**	**6.2**
Housing	94,398.0	97,158.4	100,508.8	2.9	3.4
NAICS sectors					
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	5,635.2	5,219.1	5,209.5	-7.4	-0.2
Mining and oil and gas extraction	62,261.0	73,814.4	86,898.6	18.6	17.7
Utilities	23,135.7	24,138.5	27,653.3	4.3	14.6
Construction	5,961.1	5,788.7	6,059.9	-2.9	4.7
Manufacturing	15,643.3	19,012.3	20,265.6	21.5	6.6
Wholesale trade	5,324.8	6,264.3	6,650.1	17.6	6.2
Retail trade	8,301.5	8,898.9	9,160.3	7.2	2.9
Transportation and warehousing	16,130.4	18,880.9	22,934.9	17.1	21.5
Information and cultural industries	9,886.2	9,037.7	9,062.0	-8.6	0.3
Finance and insurance	13,152.2	13,470.0	11,558.3	2.4	-14.2
Real estate and Rental and leasing	13,567.1	14,389.6	12,780.4	6.1	-11.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	3,604.5	4,567.2	4,632.1	26.7	1.4
Management of companies and enterprises	227.6	279.7	226.3	22.8	-19.1
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	1,799.0	3,101.9	3,135.0	72.4	1.1
Educational services	10,258.8	9,688.6	9,003.3	-5.6	-7.1
Health care and social assistance	10,098.8	9,636.1	9,599.5	-4.6	-0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,664.3	2,257.0	2,382.0	35.6	5.5
Accommodation and food services	3,320.9	3,341.3	3,059.0	0.6	-8.4
Other services (except public administration)	2,124.8	2,401.7	2,207.2	13.0	-8.1
Public administration	40,381.6	39,635.5	41,126.1	-1.8	3.8

1. Data include residential and non residential construction

Note(s): Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Text table 2

Capital spending of private and public organizations, non-residential construction and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2010 actual	2011 preliminary actual	2012 intentions	Actual 2010 to preliminary actual 2011	Preliminary actual 2011 to intentions 2012
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Canada	**252,478.6**	**273,823.5**	**293,603.4**	**8.5**	**7.2**
Non-residential construction	**149,468.6**	**163,761.0**	**181,185.0**	**9.6**	**10.6**
Machinery and equipment	**103,010.0**	**110,062.5**	**112,418.4**	**6.8**	**2.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,306.0	5,564.5	7,565.5	29.2	36.0
Non-residential construction	2,922.4	4,027.8	5,690.7	37.8	41.3
Machinery and equipment	1,383.6	1,536.7	1,874.8	11.1	22.0
Prince Edward Island	630.4	776.1	760.0	23.1	-2.1
Non-residential construction	338.6	367.5	339.4	8.5	-7.6
Machinery and equipment	291.8	408.6	420.5	40.0	2.9
Nova Scotia	4,997.3	4,236.5	4,262.8	-15.2	0.6
Non-residential construction	2,895.1	2,057.5	2,108.0	-28.9	2.5
Machinery and equipment	2,102.2	2,179.0	2,154.8	3.7	-1.1
New Brunswick	4,479.0	4,181.4	4,308.8	-6.6	3.0
Non-residential construction	2,383.0	2,038.7	2,164.7	-14.4	6.2
Machinery and equipment	2,096.0	2,142.7	2,144.1	2.2	0.1
Quebec	40,297.7	43,448.6	46,609.5	7.8	7.3
Non-residential construction	21,411.1	23,371.7	25,660.3	9.2	9.8
Machinery and equipment	18,886.7	20,077.0	20,949.2	6.3	4.3
Ontario	74,480.2	78,952.3	80,710.9	6.0	2.2
Non-residential construction	36,098.0	35,848.5	38,208.1	-0.7	6.6
Machinery and equipment	38,382.2	43,103.9	42,502.8	12.3	-1.4
Manitoba	8,566.6	8,578.4	8,969.1	0.1	4.6
Non-residential construction	5,388.0	4,952.0	5,333.1	-8.1	7.7
Machinery and equipment	3,178.6	3,626.4	3,636.0	14.1	0.3
Saskatchewan	15,052.9	16,234.1	16,891.9	7.8	4.1
Non-residential construction	10,465.6	10,928.1	10,959.1	4.4	0.3
Machinery and equipment	4,587.3	5,306.0	5,932.8	15.7	11.8
Alberta	67,881.4	76,288.9	84,096.7	12.4	10.2
Non-residential construction	47,565.2	57,359.0	64,377.2	20.6	12.2
Machinery and equipment	20,316.2	18,930.0	19,719.6	-6.8	4.2
British Columbia	29,144.5	32,725.7	36,402.5	12.3	11.2
Non-residential construction	17,847.8	20,496.0	23,958.4	14.8	16.9
Machinery and equipment	11,296.9	12,229.8	12,444.1	8.3	1.8
Yukon	710.0	838.2	841.2	18.1	0.4
Non-residential construction	567.9	701.1	637.9	23.5	-9.0
Machinery and equipment	142.1	137.1	203.3	-3.5	48.3
Northwest Territories	1,162.0	1,062.9	1,293.2	-8.5	21.7
Non-residential construction	920.5	790.6	977.5	-14.1	23.6
Machinery and equipment	241.5	272.3	315.7	12.8	15.9
Nunavut	770.4	935.7	891.4	21.5	-4.7
Non-residential construction	665.3	822.6	770.7	23.6	-6.3
Machinery and equipment	105.1	113.1	120.8	7.6	6.8

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Text table 3

Capital spending of private and public organizations, construction[1] and machinery and equipment, provinces and territories

	2010 actual	2011 preliminary actual	2012 intentions	Actual 2010 to preliminary actual 2011	Preliminary actual 2011 to intentions 2012
	millions of dollars			percentage change	
Canada	**346,876.6**	**370,981.8**	**394,112.2**	**6.9**	**6.2**
Construction	**243,866.6**	**260,919.4**	**281,693.6**	**7.0**	**8.0**
Machinery and equipment	**103,010.0**	**110,062.5**	**112,418.4**	**6.8**	**2.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,048.4	7,375.7	9,358.3	21.9	26.9
Construction	4,664.8	5,839.0	7,483.5	25.2	28.2
Machinery and equipment	1,383.6	1,536.7	1,874.8	11.1	22.0
Prince Edward Island	952.3	1,078.6	1,057.6	13.3	-2.0
Construction	660.5	670.0	637.0	1.4	-4.9
Machinery and equipment	291.8	408.6	420.5	40.0	2.9
Nova Scotia	7,305.7	6,564.0	6,704.8	-10.2	2.1
Construction	5,203.5	4,385.0	4,550.0	-15.7	3.8
Machinery and equipment	2,102.2	2,179.0	2,154.8	3.7	-1.1
New Brunswick	6,191.8	5,744.3	5,871.7	-7.2	2.2
Construction	4,095.8	3,601.6	3,727.6	-12.1	3.5
Machinery and equipment	2,096.0	2,142.7	2,144.1	2.2	0.1
Quebec	63,097.7	66,999.7	70,782.3	6.2	5.6
Construction	44,211.1	46,922.8	49,833.1	6.1	6.2
Machinery and equipment	18,886.7	20,077.0	20,949.2	6.3	4.3
Ontario	107,681.7	114,494.6	116,267.0	6.3	1.5
Construction	69,299.5	71,390.8	73,764.2	3.0	3.3
Machinery and equipment	38,382.2	43,103.9	42,502.8	12.3	-1.4
Manitoba	11,217.5	11,385.1	11,920.3	1.5	4.7
Construction	8,038.9	7,758.7	8,284.3	-3.5	6.8
Machinery and equipment	3,178.6	3,626.4	3,636.0	14.1	0.3
Saskatchewan	17,522.3	19,333.0	20,153.0	10.3	4.2
Construction	12,935.0	14,027.0	14,220.2	8.4	1.4
Machinery and equipment	4,587.3	5,306.0	5,932.8	15.7	11.8
Alberta	81,342.5	88,666.7	97,791.9	9.0	10.3
Construction	61,026.3	69,736.8	78,072.4	14.3	12.0
Machinery and equipment	20,316.2	18,930.0	19,719.6	-6.8	4.2
British Columbia	42,533.8	46,109.2	50,763.3	8.4	10.1
Construction	31,237.1	33,879.5	38,319.2	8.5	13.1
Machinery and equipment	11,296.9	12,229.8	12,444.1	8.3	1.8
Yukon	891.9	1,028.6	1,036.3	15.3	0.7
Construction	749.8	891.5	833.0	18.9	-6.6
Machinery and equipment	142.1	137.1	203.3	-3.5	48.3
Northwest Territories	1,246.6	1,141.4	1,378.4	-8.4	20.8
Construction	1,005.1	869.1	1,062.7	-13.5	22.3
Machinery and equipment	241.5	272.3	315.7	12.8	15.9
Nunavut	844.3	1,060.9	1,027.4	25.7	-3.2
Construction*	739.2	947.8	906.7	28.2	-4.3
Machinery and equipment	105.1	113.1	120.8	7.6	6.8

1. Data include residential and non-residential construction.

Note(s): Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Text table 4

Capital spending in Canada, intention 2012

	2012 low scenario	2012 medium scenario	2012 high scenario
	millions of dollars		
New housing investment [1]	38,210.8	42,528.4	46,293.0
Total housing (residential investment)	95,318.4	100,508.8	105,034.8
Total construction (residential and non-residential construction)	276,503.4	281,693.8	286,219.8
Total construction and machinery and equipment	388,921.8	394,112.2	398,638.2

1. The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) forecasts new housing starts under high, medium and low scenarios. These scenarios are used in the estimation of the values for new housing, a key component of the overall housing forecast estimates.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

13-568-X	Fixed Capital Flows and Stocks, 1961-1994, Historical
61-232-X	Foreign and Domestic Investment in Canada
64-001-X	Building Permits

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

029-0005	Capital and repair expenditures, by sector and province, annual
029-0007	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 21, mining and oil and gas extraction, annual
029-0008	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 22, utilities, annual
029-0009	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 31-33, manufacturing, annual
029-0010	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 41, wholesale trade, annual
029-0011	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 44-45, retail trade, annual
029-0012	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sectors 48-49, transportation and warehousing, annual
029-0013	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 51, information and cultural industries, annual
029-0014	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 52, finance and insurance, annual
029-0015	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 53, real estate and rental and leasing, annual
029-0016	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 54, professional, scientific and technical services, annual
029-0017	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 56, administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, annual
029-0018	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 61, educational services, annual
029-0019	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 62, health care and social assistance, annual
029-0020	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 71, arts, entertainment and recreation, annual
029-0021	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 72, accommodation and food services, annual
029-0022	Capital and repair expenditures, industry sector 81, other services (except public administration), annual

029-0024	Capital and repair expenditures, summary by province and territory, annual
029-0039	Capital expenditures on construction, by type of asset and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector, annual
029-0040	Capital expenditures on construction, by type of asset, annual
032-0001	Public and private investment, summary by sector, annual
032-0002	Public and private investment, summary by province and territory, annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

2803	Capital and Repair Expenditures, Actual, Preliminary Actual and Intentions

Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Capital expenditures for construction by sector, by province and territory*
- *Capital expenditures for machinery and equipment by sector, by provinces and territories*
- *Capital expenditures by sector, by provinces and territories*
- *Private and public capital expenditures*

Statistical tables

Table 1
Summary by sector, Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	1,890.6	3,744.6	5,635.2	933.7	2,971.6	3,905.3	2,824.3	6,716.2	9,540.5
2011	1,747.7	3,471.4	5,219.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,754.7	3,454.8	5,209.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	51,508.8	10,752.2	62,261.0	1,543.0	6,095.1	7,638.1	53,051.8	16,847.3	69,899.1
2011	64,668.5	9,145.9	73,814.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	76,339.1	10,559.5	86,898.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	18,446.2	4,689.5	23,135.7	2,230.7	3,687.9	5,918.6	20,676.9	8,377.4	29,054.3
2011	17,709.4	6,429.0	24,138.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	20,618.3	7,035.0	27,653.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	759.2	5,201.9	5,961.1	147.0	2,423.5	2,570.5	906.2	7,625.4	8,531.6
2011	734.7	5,054.0	5,788.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	772.4	5,287.5	6,059.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	3,243.8	12,399.5	15,643.3	1,075.6	8,796.9	9,872.5	4,319.4	21,196.4	25,515.8
2011	4,257.5	14,754.8	19,012.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,649.8	15,615.9	20,265.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	1,262.8	4,062.0	5,324.8	413.7	1,029.1	1,442.9	1,676.5	5,091.1	6,767.6
2011	1,289.7	4,974.6	6,264.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,604.5	5,045.6	6,650.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	3,586.5	4,715.0	8,301.5	775.5	1,152.4	1,927.9	4,362.0	5,867.4	10,229.4
2011	3,915.2	4,983.7	8,898.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,154.5	5,005.8	9,160.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	7,995.7	8,134.7	16,130.4	1,993.6	5,225.2	7,218.8	9,989.3	13,359.9	23,349.2
2011	9,002.4	9,878.5	18,880.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12,087.6	10,847.2	22,934.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	3,657.8	6,228.4	9,886.2	227.4	1,045.8	1,273.2	3,885.2	7,274.2	11,159.4
2011	2,279.0	6,758.7	9,037.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,225.0	6,837.0	9,062.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	2,003.7	11,148.5	13,152.2	752.3	814.7	1,567.0	2,756.0	11,963.2	14,719.2
2011	2,675.6	10,794.4	13,470.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,176.4	9,382.0	11,558.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	3,568.3	9,998.8	13,567.1	1,283.2	1,391.5	2,674.6	4,851.5	11,390.3	16,241.7
2011	5,186.5	9,203.1	14,389.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,848.8	8,931.6	12,780.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	584.8	3,019.7	3,604.5	167.2	483.7	650.8	752.0	3,503.4	4,255.3
2011	667.8	3,899.4	4,567.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	730.4	3,901.7	4,632.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	102.1	125.6	227.6	28.5	101.8	130.3	130.6	227.4	357.9
2011	128.0	151.6	279.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	102.7	123.5	226.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	428.0	1,371.0	1,799.0	117.5	541.2	658.7	545.5	1,912.2	2,457.7
2011	753.3	2,348.7	3,101.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	962.0	2,173.1	3,135.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	7,677.3	2,581.5	10,258.8	1,540.4	294.1	1,834.5	9,217.7	2,875.6	12,093.2
2011	7,016.3	2,672.3	9,688.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6,292.7	2,710.5	9,003.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1 – continued

Summary by sector, Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	6,735.9	3,362.9	10,098.8	1,049.0	1,045.3	2,094.3	7,784.9	4,408.2	12,193.1
2011	6,249.5	3,386.6	9,636.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6,410.5	3,189.0	9,599.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	806.5	857.8	1,664.3	159.3	245.9	405.2	965.8	1,103.7	2,069.5
2011	984.1	1,272.9	2,257.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,003.4	1,378.6	2,382.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	2,220.4	1,100.4	3,320.9	368.5	656.5	1,025.0	2,588.9	1,756.9	4,345.9
2011	1,942.2	1,399.1	3,341.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,910.7	1,148.3	3,059.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	635.6	1,489.2	2,124.8	336.5	561.6	898.1	972.1	2,050.8	3,022.9
2011	811.0	1,590.7	2,401.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	676.4	1,530.8	2,207.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	32,354.6	8,027.0	40,381.6	4,670.7	1,725.7	6,396.4	37,025.3	9,752.7	46,778.0
2011	31,742.5	7,893.0	39,635.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	32,865.2	8,260.9	41,126.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	94,398.0	0.0	94,398.0	14,836.0	0.0	14,836.0	109,234.0	0.0	109,234.0
2011	97,158.4	0.0	97,158.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	100,508.8	0.0	100,508.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total expenditures									
2010	**243,866.6**	**103,010.0**	**346,876.6**	**34,649.2**	**40,289.5**	**74,938.7**	**278,515.8**	**143,299.5**	**421,815.3**
2011	**260,919.4**	**110,062.5**	**370,981.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**281,693.8**	**112,418.4**	**394,112.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 2-1
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting,[1] sector *[11]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [2]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	932.4	2,536.8	3,469.1	448.5	1,922.0	2,370.5	1,380.9	4,458.8	5,839.6
2011	859.2	2,339.1	3,198.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	858.0	2,341.7	3,199.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	849.3	866.6	1,715.9	363.7	525.6	889.3	1,213.0	1,392.2	2,605.2
2011	782.6	801.3	1,584.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	784.0	798.5	1,582.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	32.8	164.4	197.1	38.0	286.3	324.3	70.8	450.7	521.5
2011	40.7	166.1	206.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	50.4	130.8	181.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	56.1	61.1	117.1	45.9	134.6	180.5	102.0	195.7	297.6
2011	34.7	51.6	86.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	32.0	49.1	81.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	20.1	115.8	135.9	37.6	103.2	140.7	57.7	219.0	276.6
2011	30.5	113.3	143.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	30.2	134.7	165.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	**1,890.6**	**3,744.6**	**5,635.2**	**933.7**	**2,971.6**	**3,905.3**	**2,824.3**	**6,716.2**	**9,540.5**
2011	**1,747.7**	**3,471.4**	**5,219.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**1,754.7**	**3,454.8**	**5,209.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Capital expenditures for hunting and trapping are excluded from the total for this category.
2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 2-2
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Mining and oil and gas extraction, sector *[21]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2010	42,397.3	5,882.5	48,279.8	1,113.2	2,879.2	3,992.4	43,510.5	8,761.7	52,272.2
2011	52,443.2	3,443.5	55,886.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	60,852.0	3,296.8	64,148.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Conventional oil and gas extraction *[211113]*									
2010	30,872.8	251.8	31,124.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	33,146.4	1,128.3	34,274.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	36,152.5	1,069.5	37,222.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-conventional oil extraction *[211114]*									
2010	11,524.5	5,630.8	17,155.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	19,296.8	2,315.2	21,612.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24,699.5	2,227.3	26,926.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2010	6,467.2	3,547.7	10,014.9	414.3	2,201.9	2,616.2	6,881.5	5,749.6	12,631.1
2011	8,468.7	4,000.0	12,468.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10,904.5	4,765.6	15,670.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal mining *[2121]*									
2010	366.1	403.7	769.8	x	x	392.7	x	x	1,162.4
2011	451.7	571.1	1,022.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	637.8	681.5	1,319.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bituminous coal mining *[212114]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbituminous coal mining *[212115]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lignite coal mining *[212116]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metal ore mining *[2122]*									
2010	4,351.9	1,908.3	6,260.2	200.7	1,326.7	1,527.4	4,552.6	3,235.0	7,787.6
2011	6,267.9	1,904.1	8,172.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8,067.0	2,413.2	10,480.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iron ore mining *[21221]*									
2010	421.4	276.6	697.9	15.1	265.0	280.1	436.5	541.6	978.1
2011	865.3	203.8	1,069.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,954.2	762.0	2,716.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gold and silver ore mining *[21222]*									
2010	1,789.5	665.1	2,454.6	57.9	302.5	360.4	1,847.4	967.6	2,815.0
2011	2,726.9	830.6	3,557.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,054.1	512.6	3,566.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead-zinc ore mining *[212231]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nickel-copper ore mining *[212232]*									
2010	613.3	372.0	985.3	x	x	215.6	x	x	1,200.8
2011	x	x	1,162.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,355.4	282.6	1,638.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copper-zinc ore mining *[212233]*									
2010	814.4	281.6	1,096.0	87.2	370.5	457.7	901.6	652.1	1,553.7
2011	858.3	271.2	1,129.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	797.8	542.7	1,340.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uranium ore mining *[212291]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-2 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Mining and oil and gas extraction, sector *[21]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
All other metal ore mining *[212299]*									
2010	x	x	451.5	10.1	47.1	57.3	x	x	508.8
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying *[2123]*									
2010	1,749.2	1,235.7	2,985.0	x	x	696.1	x	x	3,681.1
2011	1,749.1	1,524.8	3,273.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,199.7	1,670.9	3,870.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone mining and quarrying *[21231]*									
2010	20.2	51.4	71.6	4.0	121.5	125.4	24.2	172.9	197.0
2011	29.2	65.0	94.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	19.3	47.5	66.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sand, gravel, clay, and ceramic and refractory minerals mining and quarrying *[21232]*									
2010	21.8	135.5	157.3	1.1	112.6	113.7	22.9	248.1	271.0
2011	38.3	153.5	191.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	34.9	187.8	222.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diamond mining *[212392]*									
2010	292.9	89.7	382.6	68.1	82.2	150.4	361.0	171.9	532.9
2011	312.4	81.7	394.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	387.7	104.5	492.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt mining *[212393]*									
2010	7.0	69.2	76.2	1.9	56.1	58.0	8.9	125.3	134.1
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asbestos mining *[212394]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gypsum mining *[212395]*									
2010	1.1	x	x	x	5.1	x	x	x	x
2011	1.1	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Potash mining *[212396]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	209.4	x	x	x
2011	1,345.2	1,160.1	2,505.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,683.1	1,178.1	2,861.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Peat extraction *[212397]*									
2010	x	x	x	0.5	7.2	7.7	x	x	x
2011	1.8	20.6	22.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying *[212398]*									
2010	7.1	x	x	x	x	12.8	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2010	2,644.3	1,322.0	3,966.3	15.5	1,014.0	1,029.5	2,659.8	2,336.0	4,995.8
2011	3,756.5	1,702.3	5,458.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,582.6	2,497.1	7,079.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	**51,508.8**	**10,752.2**	**62,261.0**	**1,543.0**	**6,095.1**	**7,638.1**	**53,051.8**	**16,847.3**	**69,899.1**
2011	**64,668.5**	**9,145.9**	**73,814.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**76,339.1**	**10,559.5**	**86,898.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0007.

Table 2-3
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Utilities, sector *[22]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution *[2211]*									
2010	14,730.1	4,219.8	18,949.9	1,781.8	3,613.7	5,395.4	16,511.9	7,833.5	24,345.3
2011	13,079.7	5,460.2	18,539.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	15,285.5	6,193.4	21,478.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural gas distribution *[2212]*									
2010	985.1	296.1	1,281.1	317.0	31.9	348.8	1,302.1	328.0	1,630.0
2011	1,330.5	585.2	1,915.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,364.0	506.3	1,870.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water, sewage and other systems *[2213]*									
2010	2,731.0	173.7	2,904.7	131.9	42.4	174.3	2,862.9	216.1	3,079.0
2011	3,299.2	383.7	3,682.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,968.8	335.3	4,304.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	**18,446.2**	**4,689.5**	**23,135.7**	**2,230.7**	**3,687.9**	**5,918.6**	**20,676.9**	**8,377.4**	**29,054.3**
2011	**17,709.4**	**6,429.0**	**24,138.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**20,618.3**	**7,035.0**	**27,653.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0008.

Table 2-4
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Manufacturing, sector *[31-33]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2010	437.1	1,496.3	1,933.4	115.6	1,087.9	1,203.5	552.7	2,584.2	3,136.9
2011	300.2	1,525.0	1,825.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	482.4	1,778.4	2,260.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage, tobacco, leather and allied product manufacturing [2]									
2010	46.0	360.8	406.8	24.0	91.2	115.2	70.0	452.0	522.0
2011	51.6	485.3	536.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	66.4	460.6	527.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2010	1.8	52.8	54.6	6.2	59.0	65.2	8.0	111.8	119.7
2011	2.8	58.4	61.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.6	63.2	64.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2010	2.8	20.3	23.1	3.3	24.7	27.9	6.1	45.0	51.1
2011	2.5	35.7	38.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.5	33.9	35.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2010	9.5	31.2	40.7	3.5	10.0	13.5	13.0	41.2	54.2
2011	2.4	26.7	29.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.4	29.3	37.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2010	145.8	577.0	722.8	77.8	792.5	870.3	223.6	1,369.5	1,593.1
2011	96.5	755.7	852.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	85.0	900.6	985.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2010	56.5	722.0	778.5	51.9	1,336.2	1,388.2	108.4	2,058.2	2,166.6
2011	95.7	989.1	1,084.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	123.2	1,038.7	1,162.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2010	61.0	415.7	476.7	52.3	151.2	203.5	113.3	566.9	680.2
2011	11.7	493.2	504.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13.1	545.7	558.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2010	805.5	1,076.2	1,881.7	79.7	556.0	635.8	885.2	1,632.2	2,517.5
2011	1,102.9	1,031.8	2,134.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	570.0	1,129.5	1,699.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2010	343.2	1,229.9	1,573.1	83.8	854.8	938.7	427.0	2,084.7	2,511.8
2011	424.1	1,311.3	1,735.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	348.1	1,503.3	1,851.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2010	54.2	593.8	648.0	65.0	402.6	467.6	119.2	996.4	1,115.6
2011	83.8	792.3	876.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	65.5	883.5	949.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2010	76.7	791.6	868.3	54.7	429.8	484.5	131.4	1,221.4	1,352.8
2011	116.9	748.2	865.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	140.6	575.0	715.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2010	868.1	1,218.4	2,086.5	176.8	1,394.5	1,571.3	1,044.9	2,612.9	3,657.9
2011	1,541.8	1,467.0	3,008.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,262.2	1,798.3	4,060.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2010	54.4	665.7	720.1	36.5	378.2	414.7	90.9	1,043.9	1,134.8
2011	80.8	908.3	989.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	79.7	984.4	1,064.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Manufacturing, sector *[31-33]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2010	101.5	469.3	570.7	51.8	197.4	249.2	153.3	666.7	819.9
2011	85.6	617.3	703.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	113.4	769.2	882.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2010	41.0	309.5	350.5	19.6	117.0	136.5	60.6	426.5	487.1
2011	87.4	409.3	496.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	93.9	406.0	499.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2010	17.3	192.5	209.8	18.1	91.0	109.1	35.4	283.5	318.9
2011	13.7	231.3	245.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24.6	168.7	193.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2010	66.8	1,778.1	1,844.9	119.9	640.8	760.7	186.7	2,418.9	2,605.6
2011	103.4	2,406.6	2,510.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	95.2	2,062.9	2,158.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2010	25.0	165.1	190.1	18.2	109.1	127.3	43.2	274.2	317.4
2011	8.2	203.3	211.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13.3	184.1	197.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2010	29.7	231.0	260.7	17.0	72.9	89.9	46.7	303.9	350.6
2011	45.7	256.0	301.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	61.4	297.5	358.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	**3,243.8**	**12,399.5**	**15,643.3**	**1,075.6**	**8,796.9**	**9,872.5**	**4,319.4**	**21,196.4**	**25,515.8**
2011	**4,257.5**	**14,754.8**	**19,012.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**4,649.8**	**15,615.9**	**20,265.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
2. Comprises the following standard North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes: 312; 316.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0009.

Table 2-5
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Wholesale trade, sector *[41]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Farm product wholesaler-distributors *[411]*									
2010	23.8	133.5	157.4	9.7	12.0	21.7	33.5	145.5	179.1
2011	29.6	155.8	185.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24.8	148.6	173.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors *[412]*									
2010	69.2	204.5	273.7	9.0	64.2	73.2	78.2	268.7	346.9
2011	231.5	260.7	492.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	247.7	295.8	543.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food, beverage and tobacco wholesaler-distributors *[413]*									
2010	357.9	612.4	970.3	56.7	147.1	203.8	414.6	759.5	1,174.1
2011	270.8	855.3	1,126.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	408.8	813.2	1,222.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and household goods wholesaler-distributors *[414]*									
2010	105.1	574.9	680.0	35.7	89.3	125.0	140.8	664.2	805.0
2011	158.3	503.0	661.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	152.6	577.6	730.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motor vehicle and parts wholesaler-distributors *[415]*									
2010	257.3	462.4	719.7	46.0	39.6	85.6	303.3	502.0	805.3
2011	65.6	527.6	593.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	77.0	540.2	617.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and supplies wholesaler-distributors *[416]*									
2010	97.9	417.4	515.3	92.3	250.7	343.0	190.2	668.1	858.3
2011	177.4	554.3	731.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	211.7	628.2	840.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors *[417]*									
2010	252.2	1,057.7	1,309.9	117.7	214.5	332.2	369.9	1,272.2	1,642.1
2011	228.3	1,451.8	1,680.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	326.5	1,381.4	1,707.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous wholesaler-distributors *[418]*									
2010	70.8	400.9	471.7	20.2	167.9	188.1	91.0	568.8	659.8
2011	73.2	461.8	535.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	100.6	488.6	589.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale agents and brokers *[419]*									
2010	28.6	198.2	226.8	26.4	43.9	70.2	55.0	242.1	297.0
2011	54.9	204.3	259.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	54.6	172.1	226.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	**1,262.8**	**4,062.0**	**5,324.8**	**413.7**	**1,029.1**	**1,442.9**	**1,676.5**	**5,091.1**	**6,767.6**
2011	**1,289.7**	**4,974.6**	**6,264.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**1,604.5**	**5,045.6**	**6,650.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0010.

Table 2-6
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Retail trade, sector *[44-45]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Motor vehicle and parts dealers *[441]*									
2010	289.7	567.9	857.6	71.8	134.9	206.6	361.5	702.8	1,064.2
2011	380.2	568.1	948.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	313.7	486.7	800.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and home furnishings stores *[442]*									
2010	101.8	174.8	276.5	34.6	34.7	69.3	136.4	209.5	345.9
2011	189.6	183.4	373.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	246.8	173.9	420.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electronics and appliance stores *[443]*									
2010	108.1	225.4	333.6	20.3	13.6	33.9	128.4	239.0	367.5
2011	90.6	116.5	207.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	96.8	113.6	210.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers *[444]*									
2010	269.0	437.8	706.8	22.7	43.0	65.6	291.7	480.8	772.4
2011	449.6	555.2	1,004.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	370.8	534.7	905.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food and beverage stores *[445]*									
2010	780.1	1,255.9	2,036.0	327.0	317.2	644.2	1,107.1	1,573.1	2,680.1
2011	725.2	1,081.6	1,806.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	779.9	1,037.4	1,817.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health and personal care stores *[446]*									
2010	283.4	191.0	474.4	66.2	99.8	166.0	349.6	290.8	640.4
2011	317.7	432.9	750.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	361.4	290.7	652.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gasoline stations *[447]*									
2010	416.1	278.7	694.9	45.7	130.2	175.9	461.8	408.9	870.8
2011	460.0	438.9	898.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	448.2	428.3	876.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and clothing accessories stores *[448]*									
2010	550.3	288.2	838.5	55.7	83.0	138.7	606.0	371.2	977.2
2011	573.6	353.7	927.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	549.1	476.5	1,025.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores *[451]*									
2010	151.9	294.4	446.3	81.8	25.9	107.7	233.7	320.3	554.0
2011	157.5	211.6	369.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	159.1	215.9	374.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
General merchandise stores *[452]*									
2010	498.9	629.5	1,128.4	13.0	183.0	196.0	511.9	812.5	1,324.4
2011	442.0	615.5	1,057.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	680.9	866.4	1,547.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous store retailers *[453]*									
2010	81.1	157.2	238.4	33.1	29.1	62.2	114.2	186.3	300.5
2011	95.5	185.2	280.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	80.0	132.1	212.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-store retailers *[454]*									
2010	56.1	214.2	270.3	3.7	58.1	61.8	59.8	272.3	332.1
2011	33.7	241.1	274.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	67.8	249.6	317.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	**3,586.5**	**4,715.0**	**8,301.5**	**775.5**	**1,152.4**	**1,927.9**	**4,362.0**	**5,867.4**	**10,229.4**
2011	**3,915.2**	**4,983.7**	**8,898.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**4,154.5**	**5,005.8**	**9,160.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0011.

Table 2-7
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Transportation and warehousing, sector *[48-49]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Air transportation *[481]*									
2010	36.2	1,955.9	1,992.1	1.9	267.7	269.6	38.1	2,223.6	2,261.7
2011	79.0	2,210.4	2,289.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	111.4	2,309.7	2,421.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rail transportation *[482]*									
2010	1,193.4	645.5	1,838.9	1,013.7	794.7	1,808.4	2,207.1	1,440.2	3,647.3
2011	1,515.1	516.0	2,031.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,519.1	539.6	2,058.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water transportation *[483]*									
2010	142.1	251.5	393.6	48.4	225.3	273.8	190.5	476.8	667.4
2011	209.0	258.7	467.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	256.9	308.0	564.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Truck transportation *[484]*									
2010	113.3	1,429.6	1,542.9	67.4	2,043.5	2,110.9	180.7	3,473.1	3,653.7
2011	139.0	1,812.6	1,951.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	144.1	1,669.4	1,813.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transit and ground passenger transportation *[485]*									
2010	2,671.0	2,268.7	4,939.6	501.7	1,086.0	1,587.7	3,172.7	3,354.7	6,527.3
2011	3,062.0	2,302.9	5,364.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,428.7	2,746.5	7,175.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pipeline transportation *[486]*									
2010	2,332.3	339.2	2,671.5	115.4	78.4	193.8	2,447.7	417.6	2,865.3
2011	2,383.3	540.2	2,923.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,548.5	823.7	4,372.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scenic and sightseeing transportation *[487]*									
2010	1.7	36.6	38.3	3.6	11.2	14.8	5.3	47.8	53.1
2011	2.1	42.5	44.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.5	55.9	58.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for transportation *[488]*									
2010	1,093.2	517.5	1,610.7	151.9	396.2	548.1	1,245.1	913.7	2,158.8
2011	1,299.2	651.8	1,951.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,827.4	974.4	2,801.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postal service *[491]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Couriers and messengers *[492]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Warehousing and storage *[493]*									
2010	279.5	206.7	486.2	62.0	239.5	301.5	341.5	446.2	787.7
2011	262.9	505.2	768.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	175.4	483.9	659.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	**7,995.7**	**8,134.7**	**16,130.4**	**1,993.6**	**5,225.2**	**7,218.8**	**9,989.3**	**13,359.9**	**23,349.2**
2011	**9,002.4**	**9,878.5**	**18,880.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**12,087.6**	**10,847.2**	**22,934.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0012.

Table 2-8
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Information and cultural industries, sector *[51]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Publishing industries (except Internet) *[511]*									
2010	67.6	183.1	250.7	25.8	53.6	79.4	93.4	236.7	330.1
2011	37.5	271.3	308.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	39.1	258.3	297.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Motion picture and sound recording industries *[512]*									
2010	63.0	355.9	418.9	10.8	20.7	31.5	73.8	376.6	450.4
2011	66.7	324.7	391.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	75.4	343.9	419.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broadcasting (except Internet) *[515]*									
2010	58.1	377.4	435.5	13.7	34.3	48.0	71.8	411.7	483.5
2011	82.6	449.8	532.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	89.0	444.3	533.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet publishing and broadcasting *[516]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telecommunications *[517]*									
2010	3,326.2	5,029.0	8,355.3	146.6	894.0	1,040.6	3,472.8	5,923.0	9,395.9
2011	1,812.1	5,253.8	7,065.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,813.4	5,299.4	7,112.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services *[518]*									
2010	126.5	222.2	348.7	24.5	24.3	48.8	151.0	246.5	397.5
2011	209.4	321.8	531.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	150.9	340.6	491.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other information services *[519]*									
2010	16.5	60.7	77.1	6.0	18.9	24.9	22.5	79.6	102.0
2011	70.6	137.4	208.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	57.1	150.5	207.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	**3,657.8**	**6,228.4**	**9,886.2**	**227.4**	**1,045.8**	**1,273.2**	**3,885.2**	**7,274.2**	**11,159.4**
2011	**2,279.0**	**6,758.7**	**9,037.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**2,225.0**	**6,837.0**	**9,062.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0013.

Table 2-9
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Finance and insurance, sector *[52]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Monetary authorities - Central Bank *[521]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Credit intermediation and related activities *[522]*									
2010	813.8	9,616.0	10,429.8	497.9	337.7	835.6	1,311.7	9,953.7	11,265.4
2011	1,572.3	9,362.1	10,934.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	959.3	7,884.1	8,843.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investment and related activities *[523]*									
2010	817.3	456.7	1,273.9	150.0	69.6	219.6	967.3	526.3	1,493.5
2011	581.7	450.4	1,032.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	814.6	437.1	1,251.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Insurance carriers and related activities *[524]*									
2010	187.5	687.7	875.2	86.4	170.2	256.6	273.9	857.9	1,131.9
2011	418.5	855.8	1,274.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	288.0	928.2	1,216.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Funds and other financial vehicles *[526]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	**2,003.7**	**11,148.5**	**13,152.2**	**752.3**	**814.7**	**1,567.0**	**2,756.0**	**11,963.2**	**14,719.2**
2011	**2,675.6**	**10,794.4**	**13,470.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**2,176.4**	**9,382.0**	**11,558.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0014.

Table 2-10
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Real estate and rental and leasing, sector *[53]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Lessors of real estate *[5311]*									
2010	3,208.8	587.2	3,796.0	1,113.2	137.3	1,250.5	4,322.0	724.5	5,046.5
2011	4,690.6	718.5	5,409.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,265.6	759.4	4,025.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Offices of real estate agents and brokers *[5312]*									
2010	14.7	147.4	162.1	21.9	6.7	28.6	36.6	154.1	190.7
2011	15.0	124.0	139.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	15.3	145.3	160.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Activities related to real estate *[5313]*									
2010	130.2	168.4	298.6	95.0	5.9	100.9	225.2	174.3	399.5
2011	205.2	185.6	390.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	232.6	170.6	403.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Automotive equipment rental and leasing *[5321]*									
2010	89.8	3,735.2	3,825.0	13.0	377.2	390.2	102.8	4,112.4	4,215.2
2011	142.0	3,771.7	3,913.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	163.8	3,765.9	3,929.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Consumer goods rental *[5322]*									
2010	29.2	369.4	398.6	17.0	15.1	32.1	46.2	384.5	430.7
2011	12.2	351.2	363.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	7.3	358.5	365.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
General rental centres *[5323]*									
2010	13.2	43.7	56.8	1.2	21.3	22.5	14.4	65.0	79.3
2011	2.0	88.5	90.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.2	92.8	93.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment rental and leasing *[5324]*									
2010	60.8	4,912.4	4,973.2	10.5	819.3	829.8	71.3	5,731.7	5,803.0
2011	60.8	3,927.8	3,988.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	122.6	3,610.5	3,733.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lessors of non-financial intangible assets (except copyrighted works) *[5331]*									
2010	21.6	35.0	56.6	11.5	8.6	20.1	33.1	43.6	76.8
2011	58.7	35.8	94.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	41.4	28.7	70.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	**3,568.3**	**9,998.8**	**13,567.1**	**1,283.2**	**1,391.5**	**2,674.6**	**4,851.5**	**11,390.3**	**16,241.7**
2011	**5,186.5**	**9,203.1**	**14,389.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**3,848.8**	**8,931.6**	**12,780.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0015.

Table 2-11
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Professional, scientific and technical services, sector *[54]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Legal services *[5411]*									
2010	48.0	344.0	392.0	17.4	67.6	85.1	65.4	411.6	477.1
2011	46.7	377.4	424.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	59.6	355.8	415.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services *[5412]*									
2010	35.6	311.5	347.2	38.5	37.4	75.8	74.1	348.9	423.0
2011	111.2	366.3	477.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	81.7	349.4	431.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Architectural, engineering and related services *[5413]*									
2010	157.9	495.3	653.2	22.8	141.5	164.2	180.7	636.8	817.4
2011	124.1	824.3	948.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	133.6	858.9	992.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Specialized design services *[5414]*									
2010	3.3	84.9	88.3	3.3	6.1	9.4	6.6	91.0	97.7
2011	10.0	92.0	102.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10.3	100.9	111.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer systems design and related services *[5415]*									
2010	67.2	748.5	815.7	22.8	76.6	99.4	90.0	825.1	915.1
2011	88.8	887.5	976.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	114.7	953.7	1,068.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management, scientific and technical consulting services *[5416]*									
2010	42.1	439.3	481.4	8.7	19.2	27.8	50.8	458.5	509.3
2011	45.0	659.1	704.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	91.4	552.4	643.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific research and development services *[5417]*									
2010	90.9	298.2	389.1	32.1	57.2	89.3	123.0	355.4	478.4
2011	68.2	362.4	430.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	76.8	387.7	464.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Advertising and related services *[5418]*									
2010	122.5	160.3	282.8	16.4	16.4	32.8	138.9	176.7	315.6
2011	110.6	165.4	276.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	104.2	187.7	291.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other professional, scientific and technical services *[5419]*									
2010	17.3	137.6	154.9	5.2	61.7	66.9	22.5	199.3	221.9
2011	63.1	164.9	227.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	58.1	155.1	213.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	**584.8**	**3,019.7**	**3,604.5**	**167.2**	**483.7**	**650.8**	**752.0**	**3,503.4**	**4,255.3**
2011	**667.8**	**3,899.4**	**4,567.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**730.4**	**3,901.7**	**4,632.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0016.

Table 2-12
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services, sector *[56]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Administrative and support services *[561]*									
2010	215.8	1,124.1	1,339.9	83.4	320.3	403.7	299.2	1,444.4	1,743.6
2011	339.7	1,853.7	2,193.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	509.5	1,709.0	2,218.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waste management and remediation services *[562]*									
2010	212.2	246.9	459.1	34.1	221.0	255.0	246.3	467.9	714.1
2011	413.5	495.0	908.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	452.5	464.0	916.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	**428.0**	**1,371.0**	**1,799.0**	**117.5**	**541.2**	**658.7**	**545.5**	**1,912.2**	**2,457.7**
2011	**753.3**	**2,348.7**	**3,101.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**962.0**	**2,173.1**	**3,135.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0017.

Table 2-13
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Educational services, sector *[61]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Elementary and secondary schools *[6111]*									
2010	3,406.4	652.1	4,058.4	864.4	54.4	918.8	4,270.8	706.5	4,977.2
2011	3,256.3	637.5	3,893.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,086.1	783.2	3,869.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Community colleges and C.E.G.E.P.s *[6112]*									
2010	1,259.5	460.7	1,720.2	193.3	60.8	254.1	1,452.8	521.5	1,974.3
2011	973.6	507.5	1,481.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	731.6	467.9	1,199.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Universities *[6113]*									
2010	2,973.6	1,347.8	4,321.4	454.8	146.5	601.3	3,428.4	1,494.3	4,922.7
2011	2,758.6	1,336.8	4,095.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,445.8	1,270.0	3,715.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Business schools and computer and management training *[6114]*									
2010	x	x	38.9	0.4	7.1	7.5	x	x	46.4
2011	4.0	55.6	59.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3.9	59.1	63.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and trade schools *[6115]*									
2010	x	x	25.5	11.3	16.9	28.2	x	x	53.7
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	52.9	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other schools and instruction *[6116]*									
2010	22.1	59.6	81.8	14.7	5.3	20.0	36.8	64.9	101.8
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	58.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational support services *[6117]*									
2010	x	x	12.6	1.5	3.1	4.6	x	x	17.2
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.7	18.9	23.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	**7,677.3**	**2,581.5**	**10,258.8**	**1,540.4**	**294.1**	**1,834.5**	**9,217.7**	**2,875.6**	**12,093.2**
2011	**7,016.3**	**2,672.3**	**9,688.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**6,292.7**	**2,710.5**	**9,003.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0018.

Table 2-14
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Health care and social assistance, sector *[62]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Ambulatory health care services *[621]*									
2010	517.9	759.7	1,277.6	201.8	280.2	482.0	719.7	1,039.9	1,759.6
2011	421.9	780.6	1,202.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	409.2	723.5	1,132.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hospitals *[622]*									
2010	5,016.6	2,200.9	7,217.5	526.7	626.5	1,153.2	5,543.3	2,827.4	8,370.7
2011	4,741.0	2,108.1	6,849.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,887.1	2,035.8	6,922.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nursing and residential care facilities *[623]*									
2010	1,091.5	320.1	1,411.6	196.5	127.0	323.5	1,288.0	447.1	1,735.1
2011	946.8	410.3	1,357.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	987.5	324.0	1,311.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Social assistance *[624]*									
2010	109.9	82.2	192.1	124.1	11.5	135.6	234.0	93.7	327.7
2011	139.7	87.6	227.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	126.7	105.7	232.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	**6,735.9**	**3,362.9**	**10,098.8**	**1,049.0**	**1,045.3**	**2,094.3**	**7,784.9**	**4,408.2**	**12,193.1**
2011	**6,249.5**	**3,386.6**	**9,636.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**6,410.5**	**3,189.0**	**9,599.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0019.

Table 2-15
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Arts, entertainment and recreation, sector *[71]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries *[711]*									
2010	205.8	119.6	325.4	23.3	43.1	66.4	229.1	162.7	391.8
2011	145.9	158.0	304.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	114.0	204.4	318.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Heritage institutions *[712]*									
2010	183.7	41.6	225.3	35.4	19.8	55.2	219.1	61.4	280.5
2011	337.0	79.2	416.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	322.9	79.8	402.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amusement, gambling and recreation industries *[713]*									
2010	417.1	696.6	1,113.6	100.6	183.0	283.6	517.7	879.6	1,397.2
2011	501.2	1,035.7	1,536.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	566.5	1,094.4	1,660.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	**806.5**	**857.8**	**1,664.3**	**159.3**	**245.9**	**405.2**	**965.8**	**1,103.7**	**2,069.5**
2011	**984.1**	**1,272.9**	**2,257.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**1,003.4**	**1,378.6**	**2,382.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0020.

Table 2-16
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Accommodation and food services, sector *[72]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Accommodation services *[721]*									
2010	1,310.6	327.6	1,638.2	155.1	232.8	387.9	1,465.7	560.4	2,026.1
2011	946.1	558.2	1,504.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	878.7	563.6	1,442.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food services and drinking places *[722]*									
2010	909.8	772.8	1,682.7	213.4	423.7	637.1	1,123.2	1,196.5	2,319.7
2011	996.1	840.9	1,837.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,032.0	584.7	1,616.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	**2,220.4**	**1,100.4**	**3,320.9**	**368.5**	**656.5**	**1,025.0**	**2,588.9**	**1,756.9**	**4,345.9**
2011	**1,942.2**	**1,399.1**	**3,341.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**1,910.7**	**1,148.3**	**3,059.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0021.

Table 2-17
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Other services (except public administration),[1] sector *[81]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [2]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Repair and maintenance *[811]*									
2010	110.2	763.7	873.8	48.4	248.0	296.4	158.6	1,011.7	1,170.2
2011	157.6	645.9	803.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	125.0	680.7	805.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Personal and laundry services *[812]*									
2010	85.9	384.3	470.2	37.9	180.5	218.4	123.8	564.8	688.7
2011	123.7	414.4	538.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	115.5	405.3	520.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Religious, grant-making, civic, and professional and similar organizations *[813]*									
2010	439.5	341.2	780.7	250.2	133.1	383.3	689.7	474.3	1,164.0
2011	529.7	530.4	1,060.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	436.0	444.8	880.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	**635.6**	**1,489.2**	**2,124.8**	**336.5**	**561.6**	**898.1**	**972.1**	**2,050.8**	**3,022.9**
2011	**811.0**	**1,590.7**	**2,401.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**676.4**	**1,530.8**	**2,207.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Capital expenditures for NAICS Subsector 814 "Private Housholds" are excluded from the total for this category or table.
2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 2-18
Capital and repair expenditures, Canada — Public administration,[1] sector *[91]*

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [2]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	2,538.7	3,090.4	5,629.1	1,096.7	669.8	1,766.5	3,635.4	3,760.2	7,395.6
2011	2,261.4	3,054.1	5,315.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,714.3	2,930.9	5,645.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	12,990.9	2,378.0	15,368.9	1,894.1	432.5	2,326.6	14,885.0	2,810.5	17,695.5
2011	13,686.0	2,534.6	16,220.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13,971.2	2,430.6	16,401.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	16,825.1	2,558.5	19,383.6	1,679.9	623.4	2,303.3	18,505.0	3,181.9	21,686.9
2011	15,795.1	2,304.3	18,099.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	16,179.7	2,899.5	19,079.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	**32,354.6**	**8,027.0**	**40,381.6**	**4,670.7**	**1,725.7**	**6,396.4**	**37,025.3**	**9,752.7**	**46,778.0**
2011	**31,742.5**	**7,893.0**	**39,635.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**32,865.2**	**8,260.9**	**41,126.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Capital expenitures for NAICS Subsector 919 "International and Other Extra-Territorial Public Administration" are excluded from the total of this category or table.
2. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 3
Summary of provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2010	4,664.8	1,383.6	6,048.4	553.2	654.1	1,207.3	5,218.0	2,037.7	7,255.7
2011	5,839.0	1,536.7	7,375.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	7,483.5	1,874.8	9,358.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2010	660.5	291.8	952.3	131.5	137.8	269.3	792.0	429.6	1,221.7
2011	670.0	408.6	1,078.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	637.0	420.5	1,057.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2010	5,203.5	2,102.2	7,305.7	859.7	980.3	1,840.0	6,063.2	3,082.5	9,145.7
2011	4,385.0	2,179.0	6,564.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,550.0	2,154.8	6,704.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2010	4,095.8	2,096.0	6,191.8	748.7	846.1	1,594.8	4,844.5	2,942.1	7,786.6
2011	3,601.6	2,142.7	5,744.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,727.6	2,144.1	5,871.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2010	44,211.1	18,886.7	63,097.7	7,358.2	6,725.2	14,083.4	51,569.3	25,611.9	77,181.1
2011	46,922.8	20,077.0	66,999.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	49,833.1	20,949.2	70,782.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2010	69,299.5	38,382.2	107,681.7	12,559.2	13,194.9	25,754.2	81,858.7	51,577.1	133,435.8
2011	71,390.8	43,103.9	114,494.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	73,764.2	42,502.8	116,267.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2010	8,038.9	3,178.6	11,217.5	1,274.6	1,480.5	2,755.1	9,313.5	4,659.1	13,972.6
2011	7,758.7	3,626.4	11,385.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8,284.3	3,636.0	11,920.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2010	12,935.0	4,587.3	17,522.3	1,372.7	1,872.1	3,244.7	14,307.7	6,459.4	20,767.1
2011	14,027.0	5,306.0	19,333.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	14,220.2	5,932.8	20,153.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2010	61,026.3	20,316.2	81,342.5	5,274.5	9,349.4	14,623.9	66,300.8	29,665.6	95,966.3
2011	69,736.8	18,930.0	88,666.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	78,072.4	19,719.6	97,791.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2010	31,237.1	11,296.8	42,533.8	4,267.3	4,763.5	9,030.8	35,504.4	16,060.3	51,564.6
2011	33,879.5	12,229.8	46,109.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	38,319.2	12,444.1	50,763.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2010	749.8	142.1	891.9	60.9	61.3	122.1	810.7	203.4	1,014.1
2011	891.5	137.1	1,028.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	833.0	203.3	1,036.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2010	1,005.1	241.5	1,246.6	159.0	172.5	331.5	1,164.1	414.0	1,578.1
2011	869.1	272.3	1,141.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,062.7	315.7	1,378.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2010	739.2	105.1	844.3	29.6	52.0	81.5	768.8	157.1	925.8
2011	947.8	113.1	1,060.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	906.7	120.8	1,027.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**243,866.6**	**103,010.0**	**346,876.6**	**34,649.2**	**40,289.5**	**74,938.7**	**278,515.8**	**143,299.5**	**421,815.3**
2011	**260,919.4**	**110,062.5**	**370,981.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**281,693.8**	**112,418.4**	**394,112.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0024.

Table 4-1
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	x	x	x	20.9	x	x	x	x	x
2011	13.8	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13.7	19.1	32.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	1.6	2.9	4.5	0.8	3.3	4.1	2.4	6.2	8.7
2011	1.5	2.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.6	2.7	4.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	3.6	3.1	6.7	1.0	1.2	2.2	4.6	4.3	8.9
2011	3.3	3.0	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3.2	3.0	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	x	x	x	0.1	0.2	0.3	x	x	x
2011	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	11.8	17.5	29.3	18.8	25.1	43.9	30.6	42.6	73.2
2011	8.8	13.0	21.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.6	12.7	21.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	0.1	x	x	0.1	x	x	0.2	x	x
2011	0.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.2	0.6	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	1,212.0	150.4	1,362.4	3.6	199.0	202.6	1,215.6	349.4	1,565.0
2011	2,552.1	115.7	2,667.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,726.6	204.7	3,931.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2010	878.8	0.0	878.8	1.7	29.1	30.8	880.5	29.1	909.5
2011	1,836.5	22.9	1,859.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	2,722.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2010	x	x	392.4	x	x	158.7	x	x	551.1
2011	557.8	79.2	637.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	1,029.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2010	x	x	91.2	x	x	13.2	x	x	104.3
2011	157.7	13.7	171.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	178.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	126.1	86.9	213.0	30.0	28.5	58.5	156.1	115.4	271.5
2011	128.2	129.1	257.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	155.2	166.9	322.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	14.4	98.8	113.2	2.8	46.0	48.8	17.2	144.8	162.0
2011	13.9	96.0	110.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	14.7	100.5	115.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	x	x	783.2	6.7	66.0	72.7	x	x	855.9
2011	x	x	799.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	1,421.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	x	x	26.4	4.1	12.1	16.2	x	x	42.5
2011	x	x	46.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	60.2	62.0	122.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	67.9	56.4	124.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	82.9	66.6	149.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	31.2	178.3	209.5	9.7	104.7	114.3	40.9	283.0	323.8
2011	42.6	216.3	258.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	70.4	267.7	338.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	x	x	73.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	62.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	20.1	60.3	80.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	27.6	34.7	62.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24.6	22.8	47.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	10.2	107.4	117.6	9.2	9.3	18.5	19.4	116.7	136.1
2011	18.0	100.4	118.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	30.5	100.6	131.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	4.2	32.1	36.3	0.9	3.8	4.7	5.1	35.9	41.0
2011	4.1	26.5	30.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.9	29.1	34.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	x	x	2.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	x	x	x	1.3	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	127.2	21.2	148.4	44.9	2.4	47.3	172.1	23.6	195.7
2011	122.9	31.5	154.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	115.5	29.9	145.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	99.6	62.6	162.2	20.7	23.9	44.6	120.3	86.5	206.8
2011	66.3	63.7	130.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	64.9	59.8	124.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	4.2	x	x	x
2011	x	x	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	5.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	29.9	9.1	39.0	5.0	5.9	10.9	34.9	15.0	49.9
2011	x	x	27.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	26.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	x	x	27.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	6.8	17.2	24.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	19.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	592.9	134.4	727.3	114.4	73.4	187.8	707.3	207.8	915.1
2011	515.5	105.4	620.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	483.7	121.9	605.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	72.6	80.6	153.1	19.8	37.6	57.4	92.4	118.2	210.6
2011	87.8	43.1	130.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	99.5	48.5	148.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	261.5	28.3	289.8	81.0	29.9	110.9	342.5	58.2	400.6
2011	220.1	41.5	261.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	175.0	52.8	227.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-1 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	258.8	25.6	284.4	13.6	5.9	19.5	272.4	31.5	304.0
2011	207.5	20.7	228.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	209.2	20.6	229.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	1,742.4	0.0	1,742.4	248.0	0.0	248.0	1,990.4	0.0	1,990.4
2011	1,811.2	0.0	1,811.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,792.8	0.0	1,792.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**4,664.8**	**1,383.6**	**6,048.4**	**553.2**	**654.1**	**1,207.3**	**5,218.0**	**2,037.7**	**7,255.7**
2011	**5,839.0**	**1,536.7**	**7,375.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**7,483.5**	**1,874.8**	**9,358.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-2
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Prince Edward Island

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	14.8	x	x	9.5	x	x	24.3	x	x
2011	12.4	26.9	39.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.5	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	6.8	18.9	25.6	4.1	24.2	28.3	10.9	43.1	54.0
2011	6.2	17.4	23.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6.4	19.4	25.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	4.5	7.9	12.4	2.7	3.5	6.2	7.2	11.4	18.5
2011	4.1	7.3	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3.9	5.1	9.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.5
2011	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	3.3	2.0	5.3	2.5	11.7	14.2	5.8	13.7	19.5
2011	1.9	1.2	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.7	1.0	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	0.2	x	x	0.2	x	x	0.4	x	x
2011	0.1	0.9	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.4	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	0.1	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	24.0	14.0	38.0	1.3	11.5	12.8	25.3	25.5	50.9
2011	30.2	5.1	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	32.7	5.4	38.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	2.8	19.9	22.8	0.5	9.0	9.6	3.3	28.9	32.3
2011	2.7	19.3	22.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.9	20.2	23.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	x	x	27.5	3.0	16.5	19.5	x	x	46.9
2011	x	x	48.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	x	x	14.9	0.8	3.0	3.8	x	x	18.7
2011	4.4	13.7	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.0	16.1	20.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	21.3	25.0	46.3	4.3	x	x	25.6	x	x
2011	37.6	101.9	139.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	35.5	104.5	140.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	x	x	13.3	1.0	9.7	10.8	x	x	24.0
2011	8.9	15.9	24.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	23.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	x	x	34.5	3.0	2.6	5.6	x	x	40.1
2011	x	26.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	26.8	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	3.9	27.3	31.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	6.3	25.1	31.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.3	25.3	30.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Prince Edward Island

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	4.3	14.7	19.0	4.1	0.6	4.7	8.4	15.3	23.7
2011	3.2	15.8	18.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.3	15.9	24.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	x	x	6.7	0.9	1.0	1.9	x	x	8.6
2011	x	x	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.1	5.5	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	0.0	1.4	1.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.6	1.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	x	x	x	1.0	2.5	3.5	x	x	x
2011	x	x	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	10.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	16.4	x	x	x
2011	30.6	14.8	45.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	47.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	x	x	40.1	5.9	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	x	x	x	1.1	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	x	6.6	x	1.6	3.2	4.8	x	9.8	x
2011	x	x	21.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	x	x	11.0	1.6	2.1	3.7	x	x	14.7
2011	x	x	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	9.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	162.9	48.1	211.1	26.1	20.7	46.8	189.0	68.8	257.9
2011	153.7	52.3	206.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	132.4	52.2	184.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	22.1	26.9	49.0	6.1	15.2	21.4	28.2	42.1	70.4
2011	10.9	28.1	38.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.1	28.6	40.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	78.1	20.3	98.3	18.9	4.9	23.8	97.0	25.2	122.2
2011	81.2	22.2	103.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	64.7	19.9	84.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	62.8	0.9	63.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	63.9	1.4	65.3
2011	61.6	2.1	63.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	55.7	3.7	59.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-2 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Prince Edward Island

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2010	321.9	0.0	321.9	52.0	0.0	52.0	373.9	0.0	373.9
2011	302.5	0.0	302.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	297.6	0.0	297.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**660.5**	**291.8**	**952.3**	**131.5**	**137.8**	**269.3**	**792.0**	**429.6**	**1,221.7**
2011	**670.0**	**408.6**	**1,078.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**637.0**	**420.5**	**1,057.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-3
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	x	x	91.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	5.0	6.0	11.0	2.6	18.7	21.3	7.6	24.7	32.3
2011	4.6	5.5	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.9	5.3	10.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	13.6	14.9	28.5	7.4	7.1	14.5	21.0	22.0	43.0
2011	12.5	13.7	26.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.2	13.9	26.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	0.3	1.4	1.7	x	x	2.4	x	x	4.1
2011	x	2.8	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	28.1	20.5	48.5	20.1	76.6	96.7	48.2	97.1	145.3
2011	14.6	10.7	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.7	9.3	22.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	x	x	2.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	550.5	39.1	589.5	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	62.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2010	523.2	0.0	523.3	x	x	10.1	x	x	533.4
2011	x	0.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	18.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2010	8.3	30.4	38.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2010	18.9	8.7	27.6	0.0	x	x	18.9	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	41.3	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	660.4	64.8	725.2	11.6	170.3	181.8	672.0	235.1	907.1
2011	236.5	202.6	439.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	298.5	185.8	484.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	17.5	120.3	137.9	3.4	56.0	59.4	20.9	176.3	197.3
2011	17.0	116.4	133.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	17.8	121.8	139.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	x	x	310.2	31.6	191.2	222.8	x	x	532.9
2011	25.9	228.3	254.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	254.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	24.9	106.9	131.8	15.8	28.1	43.9	40.7	135.0	175.7
2011	25.9	105.5	131.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	38.4	109.8	148.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	111.0	149.2	260.3	25.1	44.0	69.0	136.1	193.2	329.3
2011	107.9	134.1	242.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	119.6	148.2	267.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	73.4	163.2	236.5	17.0	82.1	99.1	90.4	245.3	335.6
2011	88.2	219.6	307.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	163.4	233.0	396.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	94.1	221.6	315.7	7.1	31.8	38.9	101.2	253.4	354.6
2011	46.3	160.3	206.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	44.4	160.3	204.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	10.8	126.0	136.8	9.2	16.4	25.6	20.0	142.4	162.4
2011	x	x	163.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	25.7	104.2	129.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	74.8	259.4	334.1	24.1	33.0	57.1	98.9	292.4	391.2
2011	29.8	223.9	253.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	26.2	219.4	245.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	7.2	63.4	70.6	3.3	6.4	9.7	10.5	69.8	80.3
2011	14.6	68.6	83.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.5	67.7	80.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	x	x	4.6	x	x	1.4	x	x	6.0
2011	x	x	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	5.9	31.7	37.6	3.0	18.2	21.2	8.9	49.9	58.8
2011	6.5	31.9	38.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10.9	37.3	48.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	221.1	65.7	286.8	33.8	7.4	41.2	254.9	73.1	328.0
2011	197.8	88.2	286.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	193.9	94.0	287.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	224.7	70.1	294.8	31.9	22.8	54.7	256.6	92.9	349.5
2011	202.3	51.0	253.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	218.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	6.0	34.9	40.9	2.1	20.2	22.3	8.1	55.1	63.2
2011	17.4	80.3	97.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	16.1	39.7	55.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	24.9	18.3	43.2	12.2	9.9	22.1	37.1	28.2	65.3
2011	25.0	24.3	49.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	28.2	19.3	47.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	24.0	13.8	37.8	6.6	8.6	15.2	30.6	22.4	53.0
2011	5.8	27.0	32.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	39.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	681.2	230.1	911.2	69.7	90.9	160.7	750.9	321.0	1,071.9
2011	739.7	223.3	963.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	803.8	223.7	1,027.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	110.2	109.5	219.7	18.4	70.1	88.5	128.6	179.6	308.2
2011	62.8	76.6	139.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	156.5	73.8	230.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	419.8	87.7	507.5	42.7	15.7	58.4	462.5	103.4	565.8
2011	375.2	83.4	458.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	387.1	80.4	467.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-3 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nova Scotia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	151.2	32.9	184.1	8.6	5.2	13.8	159.8	38.1	197.9
2011	301.7	63.4	365.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	260.3	69.4	329.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	2,308.4	0.0	2,308.4	519.0	0.0	519.0	2,827.4	0.0	2,827.4
2011	2,327.5	0.0	2,327.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,442.0	0.0	2,442.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**5,203.5**	**2,102.2**	**7,305.7**	**859.7**	**980.3**	**1,840.0**	**6,063.2**	**3,082.5**	**9,145.7**
2011	**4,385.0**	**2,179.0**	**6,564.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**4,550.0**	**2,154.8**	**6,704.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-4
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	29.1	65.5	94.6	18.7	50.8	69.5	47.8	116.3	164.1
2011	23.5	32.5	56.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	23.5	32.2	55.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	9.7	10.8	20.5	4.1	23.3	27.4	13.8	34.1	47.8
2011	9.0	9.9	18.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	9.0	9.9	18.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	9.7	11.0	20.8	3.9	4.9	8.8	13.6	15.9	29.6
2011	9.0	10.2	19.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.9	10.2	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	1.3	36.1	37.4	x	x	23.2	x	x	60.6
2011	0.5	9.1	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.6	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	8.2	4.9	13.1	0.9	1.5	2.3	9.1	6.4	15.5
2011	5.1	3.0	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.8	2.9	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	0.2	2.6	2.8	x	x	7.8	x	x	10.6
2011	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.2	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	295.0	246.6	541.7	3.7	63.1	66.9	298.7	309.7	608.5
2011	x	x	445.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	251.0	247.3	498.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	435.6	47.3	483.0	91.0	46.6	137.5	526.6	93.9	620.5
2011	380.0	25.9	405.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	442.2	29.9	472.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	19.1	130.3	149.4	3.7	60.9	64.6	22.8	191.2	213.9
2011	18.5	126.2	144.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	19.4	132.1	151.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	37.2	425.0	462.3	24.7	249.6	274.3	61.9	674.6	736.5
2011	92.4	422.0	514.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	104.0	433.0	537.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	19.2	67.0	86.2	12.5	21.6	34.0	31.7	88.6	120.2
2011	16.4	88.9	105.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	18.7	72.1	90.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	100.8	122.4	223.2	18.7	37.5	56.1	119.5	159.9	279.3
2011	114.2	126.7	240.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	123.5	148.1	271.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	96.5	123.1	219.5	27.1	89.5	116.6	123.6	212.6	336.1
2011	62.6	187.2	249.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	67.3	175.0	242.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	50.4	102.5	152.9	9.8	51.7	61.5	60.2	154.2	214.4
2011	35.5	120.6	156.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	123.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	16.5	113.6	130.1	6.2	7.7	13.9	22.7	121.3	144.0
2011	26.1	97.1	123.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	81.4	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	55.4	143.0	198.4	11.2	20.5	31.7	66.6	163.5	230.1
2011	31.4	121.2	152.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	82.4	126.0	208.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	5.9	46.6	52.5	1.9	5.0	6.9	7.8	51.6	59.5
2011	7.3	70.6	78.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.4	69.5	77.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	1.8	2.5	4.3	0.0	x	x	1.8	x	x
2011	5.6	3.2	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.5	6.1	10.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	5.4	21.6	27.0	1.2	18.2	19.4	6.6	39.8	46.4
2011	x	x	39.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.7	24.3	29.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	224.1	46.7	270.8	30.1	7.6	37.7	254.2	54.3	308.5
2011	195.4	68.1	263.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	134.4	53.7	188.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	120.7	41.6	162.3	19.0	12.9	32.0	139.7	54.5	194.3
2011	128.6	38.2	166.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	125.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	7.1	45.5	52.6	1.6	x	x	8.7	x	x
2011	18.3	28.5	46.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	68.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	35.8	16.5	52.3	5.2	9.8	15.1	41.0	26.3	67.3
2011	24.4	22.4	46.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	30.1	16.4	46.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	16.3	17.0	33.3	5.7	6.4	12.1	22.0	23.4	45.4
2011	x	x	35.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	29.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	811.3	271.5	1,082.8	49.7	80.5	130.2	861.0	352.0	1,212.9
2011	668.6	233.0	901.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	697.0	261.2	958.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	87.9	102.6	190.4	33.6	48.3	81.9	121.5	150.9	272.3
2011	104.5	51.6	156.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	130.2	59.2	189.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	493.0	149.3	642.2	2.2	27.7	30.0	495.2	177.0	672.2
2011	407.3	153.8	561.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	400.5	175.0	575.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	230.5	19.6	250.1	13.8	4.5	18.3	244.3	24.1	268.4
2011	156.8	27.6	184.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	166.3	27.0	193.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-4 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — New Brunswick

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2010	1,712.8	0.0	1,712.8	407.0	0.0	407.0	2,119.8	0.0	2,119.8
2011	1,562.9	0.0	1,562.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,562.9	0.0	1,562.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**4,095.8**	**2,096.0**	**6,191.8**	**748.7**	**846.1**	**1,594.8**	**4,844.5**	**2,942.1**	**7,786.6**
2011	**3,601.6**	**2,142.7**	**5,744.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**3,727.6**	**2,144.1**	**5,871.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-5
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	339.4	434.6	774.0	176.0	420.4	596.4	515.4	855.0	1,370.4
2011	312.5	428.8	741.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	314.8	440.5	755.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	95.4	147.1	242.5	55.8	233.1	289.0	151.2	380.2	531.5
2011	87.9	135.7	223.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	88.0	135.6	223.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	235.6	218.5	454.1	104.7	103.7	208.4	340.3	322.2	662.5
2011	217.1	201.9	419.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	217.2	202.0	419.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	2.1	39.2	41.3	5.7	61.4	67.2	7.8	100.6	108.4
2011	2.3	58.0	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.6	44.3	49.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	1.9	3.4	5.3	0.6	3.1	3.8	2.5	6.5	9.1
2011	1.4	2.5	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.4	2.5	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	4.4	26.4	30.8	9.1	19.0	28.1	13.5	45.4	58.8
2011	3.8	30.7	34.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.5	56.1	58.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	1,841.0	756.7	2,597.7	53.6	432.6	486.2	1,894.6	1,189.3	3,083.8
2011	2,170.7	572.2	2,742.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,448.0	995.7	4,443.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	4,822.6	590.4	5,413.0	172.1	264.4	436.4	4,994.7	854.8	5,849.4
2011	4,528.6	606.9	5,135.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5,347.0	761.2	6,108.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	149.8	1,040.1	1,190.0	29.0	478.3	507.3	178.8	1,518.4	1,697.3
2011	145.0	1,003.6	1,148.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	152.5	1,049.7	1,202.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	493.9	2,838.6	3,332.5	363.2	2,185.5	2,548.7	857.1	5,024.1	5,881.2
2011	1,442.7	3,712.0	5,154.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,018.3	4,001.1	5,019.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2010	77.5	291.8	369.3	48.2	296.7	344.9	125.7	588.5	714.2
2011	123.3	360.9	484.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	131.0	429.6	560.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2010	0.5	18.7	19.3	3.6	34.7	38.2	4.1	53.4	57.5
2011	x	x	30.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	27.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2010	0.1	5.9	6.0	2.1	7.4	9.5	2.2	13.3	15.5
2011	0.1	8.5	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.1	7.5	7.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2010	x	x	20.8	1.9	4.3	6.3	x	x	27.1
2011	x	x	15.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	17.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2010	0.7	4.0	4.8	x	x	2.9	x	x	7.6
2011	1.0	4.7	5.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	6.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2010	49.8	204.8	254.6	39.4	245.2	284.6	89.2	450.0	539.2
2011	54.3	243.3	297.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	31.6	404.7	436.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2010	9.2	156.5	165.7	13.1	282.6	295.7	22.3	439.1	461.4
2011	22.3	289.6	311.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	32.5	242.3	274.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2010	9.5	136.5	145.9	27.9	44.5	72.4	37.4	181.0	218.4
2011	5.8	140.4	146.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.3	170.2	175.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2010	x	x	202.6	x	x	86.1	x	x	288.7
2011	x	x	315.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	404.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2010	66.8	242.6	309.5	18.1	151.1	169.2	84.9	393.7	478.6
2011	59.6	373.7	433.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	52.9	392.8	445.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2010	7.7	174.3	182.0	16.7	107.5	124.2	24.4	281.8	306.3
2011	49.0	251.3	300.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	37.1	250.1	287.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2010	10.4	270.6	280.9	14.9	126.3	141.2	25.3	396.9	422.2
2011	8.1	205.3	213.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	19.1	145.9	165.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2010	160.6	397.4	558.1	83.4	445.7	529.2	244.0	843.1	1,087.2
2011	792.3	597.3	1,389.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	337.8	589.8	927.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2010	9.9	161.2	171.1	13.5	105.1	118.6	23.4	266.3	289.7
2011	18.6	239.2	257.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	11.4	229.0	240.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2010	x	x	57.7	14.5	48.0	62.4	x	x	120.1
2011	17.2	84.7	101.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	16.9	100.6	117.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2010	x	x	69.1	3.4	23.9	27.2	x	x	96.4
2011	36.7	106.9	143.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	38.9	91.0	129.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2010	x	x	67.4	5.2	37.6	42.8	x	x	110.2
2011	x	x	63.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	61.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2010	10.0	194.0	204.0	30.9	77.0	107.9	40.9	271.0	311.9
2011	27.2	292.8	319.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	23.7	375.6	399.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2010	x	x	52.9	4.9	27.2	32.1	x	x	85.0
2011	5.0	48.1	53.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6.1	47.9	54.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2010	11.0	76.6	87.6	5.8	18.5	24.3	16.8	95.1	111.9
2011	22.3	104.3	126.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	9.3	137.4	146.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	256.6	917.2	1,173.8	110.7	205.0	315.7	367.3	1,122.2	1,489.4
2011	211.2	1,084.9	1,296.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	290.4	1,107.1	1,397.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	608.2	1,001.3	1,609.5	191.1	190.5	381.6	799.3	1,191.8	1,991.1
2011	702.1	963.1	1,665.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	781.6	1,006.2	1,787.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	711.9	1,347.4	2,059.3	335.0	1,010.0	1,345.0	1,046.9	2,357.4	3,404.3
2011	1,005.7	1,552.8	2,558.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,273.5	1,776.1	3,049.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	722.7	854.4	1,577.1	52.2	109.8	162.1	774.9	964.2	1,739.2
2011	569.4	930.9	1,500.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	562.0	918.0	1,480.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	286.9	2,263.4	2,550.3	74.7	137.6	212.3	361.6	2,401.0	2,762.6
2011	296.3	2,050.2	2,346.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	331.3	1,971.7	2,303.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	587.4	1,612.9	2,200.3	240.5	223.4	463.9	827.9	1,836.3	2,664.2
2011	738.9	1,357.0	2,095.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	777.9	1,291.7	2,069.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	151.2	599.7	751.0	32.6	90.3	122.9	183.8	690.0	873.9
2011	162.3	884.4	1,046.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	176.1	796.8	972.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	2.7	3.5	6.2	3.9	4.4	8.2	6.6	7.9	14.4
2011	14.0	5.4	19.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13.0	5.6	18.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	82.7	332.8	415.6	40.4	99.4	139.8	123.1	432.2	555.3
2011	138.3	558.0	696.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	114.8	446.9	561.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	1,229.7	735.5	1,965.2	325.2	61.7	386.9	1,554.9	797.2	2,352.1
2011	1,172.8	643.0	1,815.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,054.6	724.2	1,778.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	1,317.9	677.0	1,994.8	142.6	119.3	261.8	1,460.5	796.3	2,256.7
2011	1,493.6	774.8	2,268.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,618.9	784.0	2,402.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	189.3	196.2	385.5	50.1	63.1	113.2	239.4	259.3	498.7
2011	190.4	215.4	405.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	195.1	212.8	407.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	308.4	284.3	592.7	68.6	141.3	209.8	377.0	425.6	802.5
2011	296.0	224.9	520.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	293.1	144.2	437.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-5 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Quebec

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	96.7	257.1	353.8	40.1	65.4	105.5	136.8	322.5	459.3
2011	99.5	345.8	445.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	109.5	369.6	479.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	7,212.2	2,143.6	9,355.8	1,094.8	422.9	1,517.7	8,307.0	2,566.5	10,873.5
2011	7,681.7	2,162.8	9,844.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	7,788.3	2,146.1	9,934.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	467.2	632.5	1,099.7	126.6	108.9	235.5	593.8	741.4	1,335.2
2011	331.8	737.7	1,069.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	413.7	719.8	1,133.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	3,848.6	966.3	4,814.9	701.4	240.7	942.1	4,550.0	1,207.0	5,757.0
2011	4,417.8	949.3	5,367.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,604.9	854.5	5,459.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	2,896.4	544.8	3,441.2	266.8	73.3	340.1	3,163.2	618.1	3,781.3
2011	2,932.1	475.8	3,407.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,769.8	571.8	3,341.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	22,800.0	0.0	22,800.0	3,762.0	0.0	3,762.0	26,562.0	0.0	26,562.0
2011	23,551.1	0.0	23,551.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24,172.8	0.0	24,172.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**44,211.1**	**18,886.7**	**63,097.7**	**7,358.2**	**6,725.2**	**14,083.4**	**51,569.3**	**25,611.9**	**77,181.1**
2011	**46,922.8**	**20,077.0**	**66,999.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**49,833.1**	**20,949.2**	**70,782.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-6
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	468.3	538.7	1,007.0	239.4	566.7	806.1	707.7	1,105.4	1,813.1
2011	435.3	518.1	953.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	438.7	501.4	940.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	207.4	323.0	530.4	123.1	396.6	519.7	330.5	719.6	1,050.1
2011	191.2	298.0	489.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	181.2	298.0	479.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	252.5	182.4	434.9	109.3	112.2	221.5	361.8	294.6	656.4
2011	232.7	168.7	401.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	242.7	168.7	411.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	1.5	5.9	7.4	3.5	34.8	38.4	5.0	40.7	45.8
2011	3.9	24.9	28.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.4	14.8	20.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.4	1.7	2.1	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.7	2.6	3.2
2011	0.3	1.3	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.3	1.2	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	6.5	25.7	32.2	3.2	22.2	25.4	9.7	47.9	57.6
2011	7.2	25.2	32.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	9.2	18.8	28.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	1,765.6	768.2	2,533.8	81.9	427.3	509.2	1,847.5	1,195.5	3,043.0
2011	2,754.7	760.9	3,515.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,925.3	859.0	3,784.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	4,382.1	2,184.5	6,566.6	551.6	2,652.7	3,204.4	4,933.7	4,837.2	9,770.9
2011	4,123.6	3,415.5	7,539.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,600.9	3,410.1	8,011.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	214.4	1,466.9	1,681.3	41.5	684.4	725.9	255.9	2,151.3	2,407.2
2011	207.5	1,438.7	1,646.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	218.1	1,504.6	1,722.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	726.2	5,475.4	6,201.6	413.2	3,569.3	3,982.5	1,139.4	9,044.7	10,184.1
2011	655.5	6,781.1	7,436.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	785.8	6,740.4	7,526.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2010	122.2	664.0	786.2	35.7	454.4	490.1	157.9	1,118.4	1,276.3
2011	67.8	749.0	816.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	210.3	810.8	1,021.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	44.2	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	4.4	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2010	x	x	25.7	2.2	19.6	21.9	x	x	47.5
2011	x	x	26.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.9	30.9	31.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2010	x	x	10.4	0.7	12.3	13.1	x	x	23.5
2011	x	x	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2010	0.6	10.8	11.4	0.9	3.4	4.3	1.5	14.2	15.8
2011	0.4	5.5	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	10.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2010	x	x	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	x	x	5.4
2011	x	x	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2010	x	x	73.9	11.1	162.4	173.4	x	x	247.3
2011	11.4	115.7	127.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.1	150.7	155.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2010	30.8	161.6	192.5	18.2	297.8	316.0	49.0	459.4	508.5
2011	38.9	170.9	209.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	34.2	294.7	328.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2010	43.3	158.9	202.2	13.2	69.6	82.8	56.5	228.5	285.0
2011	2.4	245.6	248.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.8	266.0	267.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2010	31.4	245.7	277.1	30.7	191.6	222.3	62.1	437.3	499.4
2011	35.3	284.3	319.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	37.2	340.9	378.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2010	201.9	390.6	592.5	26.5	368.5	395.0	228.4	759.1	987.5
2011	227.7	525.6	753.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	186.9	563.5	750.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2010	37.8	300.8	338.7	38.6	168.1	206.6	76.4	468.9	545.3
2011	17.3	413.0	430.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13.1	470.1	483.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2010	43.3	291.6	334.9	18.0	115.6	133.6	61.3	407.2	468.5
2011	80.7	166.1	246.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	85.2	169.3	254.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2010	48.0	501.6	549.5	78.5	648.1	726.6	126.5	1,149.7	1,276.1
2011	22.4	476.5	498.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24.4	413.5	437.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2010	11.1	304.9	315.9	11.4	203.9	215.3	22.5	508.8	531.2
2011	20.4	420.3	440.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.8	471.7	480.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2010	10.8	254.2	265.0	18.8	68.0	86.8	29.6	322.2	351.8
2011	22.9	363.6	386.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	47.9	461.6	509.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2010	29.1	178.7	207.9	10.9	77.9	88.8	40.0	256.6	296.7
2011	38.4	249.4	287.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	34.2	253.1	287.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2010	8.7	94.0	102.7	9.3	40.5	49.8	18.0	134.5	152.5
2011	4.8	148.3	153.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10.5	88.1	98.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2010	37.0	1,491.6	1,528.6	63.4	525.1	588.5	100.4	2,016.7	2,117.1
2011	33.3	1,985.5	2,018.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	45.6	1,521.5	1,567.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2010	12.1	76.3	88.4	8.8	63.2	71.9	20.9	139.5	160.4
2011	2.0	99.5	101.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.1	93.3	95.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2010	12.5	115.3	127.8	7.5	39.0	46.5	20.0	154.3	174.3
2011	11.7	108.5	120.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.3	108.6	121.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	473.1	1,550.3	2,023.4	97.1	244.6	341.8	570.2	1,794.9	2,365.2
2011	315.9	1,890.3	2,206.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	351.1	1,831.1	2,182.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	1,225.3	1,838.9	3,064.1	289.2	414.8	704.0	1,514.5	2,253.7	3,768.1
2011	1,394.9	2,023.7	3,418.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,522.0	1,933.0	3,455.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	2,709.9	3,058.7	5,768.6	631.9	1,545.6	2,177.5	3,341.8	4,604.3	7,946.1
2011	3,101.7	3,464.5	6,566.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,233.3	3,692.3	7,925.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	1,693.6	2,534.2	4,227.8	78.8	350.1	428.9	1,772.4	2,884.3	4,656.7
2011	777.5	3,237.2	4,014.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	764.1	3,313.3	4,077.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	837.4	6,125.7	6,963.1	502.7	392.9	895.6	1,340.1	6,518.6	7,858.6
2011	1,473.3	6,257.9	7,731.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,076.0	5,075.3	6,151.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	1,297.7	4,355.8	5,653.4	575.8	323.6	899.4	1,873.5	4,679.4	6,552.8
2011	1,958.9	4,048.6	6,007.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,851.0	3,933.8	5,784.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	240.8	1,232.2	1,473.0	76.7	178.0	254.7	317.5	1,410.2	1,727.7
2011	280.1	1,471.4	1,751.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	266.3	1,557.5	1,823.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	23.3	24.2	47.5	7.3	44.7	52.1	30.6	68.9	99.6
2011	28.2	10.9	39.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24.0	6.8	30.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	156.5	499.7	656.1	32.3	237.1	269.4	188.8	736.8	925.5
2011	304.6	904.5	1,209.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	270.7	934.5	1,205.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	2,822.1	837.7	3,659.8	346.1	88.8	434.9	3,168.2	926.5	4,094.7
2011	2,441.9	907.1	3,349.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,204.2	855.4	3,059.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	2,959.4	1,235.3	4,194.7	328.3	466.1	794.5	3,287.7	1,701.4	4,989.1
2011	2,511.7	1,160.5	3,672.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,569.6	1,109.4	3,679.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	202.9	281.5	484.4	54.0	66.1	120.1	256.9	347.6	604.5
2011	377.0	441.7	818.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	321.2	601.1	922.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-6 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Ontario

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	841.1	365.6	1,206.8	128.3	203.6	331.8	969.4	569.2	1,538.6
2011	811.9	451.5	1,263.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	819.5	458.5	1,278.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	244.7	585.2	829.9	71.5	184.4	255.9	316.2	769.6	1,085.8
2011	347.2	550.0	897.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	339.4	485.0	824.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	12,813.6	3,423.6	16,237.3	2,172.4	554.2	2,726.6	14,986.0	3,977.8	18,963.9
2011	11,547.1	3,369.8	14,916.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12,626.9	3,700.0	16,326.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	981.4	1,734.2	2,715.6	763.2	221.1	984.3	1,744.6	1,955.3	3,699.9
2011	850.7	1,699.5	2,550.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	926.2	1,620.6	2,546.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	3,953.0	519.1	4,472.1	715.5	36.5	752.0	4,668.5	555.6	5,224.1
2011	3,829.1	603.9	4,433.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,072.3	583.1	4,655.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	7,879.3	1,170.3	9,049.6	693.7	296.6	990.3	8,573.0	1,466.9	10,039.8
2011	6,867.3	1,066.4	7,933.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	7,628.3	1,496.4	9,124.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	33,201.5	0.0	33,201.5	5,839.0	0.0	5,839.0	39,040.5	0.0	39,040.5
2011	35,542.3	0.0	35,542.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	35,556.1	0.0	35,556.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**69,299.5**	**38,382.2**	**107,681.7**	**12,559.2**	**13,194.9**	**25,754.2**	**81,858.7**	**51,577.1**	**133,435.8**
2011	**71,390.8**	**43,103.9**	**114,494.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**73,764.2**	**42,502.8**	**116,267.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-7
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	x	x	567.3	68.4	278.1	346.4	x	x	913.7
2011	132.1	394.6	526.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	132.0	395.3	527.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	77.2	345.0	422.2	33.2	211.5	244.7	110.4	556.5	666.9
2011	71.2	318.0	389.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	81.2	317.0	398.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	64.5	68.4	132.9	31.3	57.0	88.3	95.8	125.4	221.2
2011	59.5	63.1	122.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	49.5	64.1	113.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	0.1	1.1	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.9	0.3	2.8	3.1
2011	0.1	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.1	1.1	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.7	1.1	1.8	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.8
2011	0.5	0.8	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.5	0.8	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	x	x	9.2	3.2	7.3	10.6	x	x	19.8
2011	0.9	11.4	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.8	12.3	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	1,132.2	58.2	1,190.4	1.4	236.9	238.3	1,133.6	295.1	1,428.6
2011	1,193.2	89.8	1,283.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,326.0	143.5	1,469.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	1,463.8	170.0	1,633.9	20.3	40.6	60.9	1,484.1	210.6	1,694.8
2011	1,031.9	262.2	1,294.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	978.1	158.3	1,136.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	24.9	170.8	195.7	4.8	79.4	84.2	29.7	250.2	279.9
2011	24.1	166.0	190.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	25.3	173.6	198.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	59.8	297.8	357.6	38.7	314.4	353.2	98.5	612.2	710.8
2011	116.8	486.4	603.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	127.5	585.5	713.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	48.0	174.8	222.8	19.2	47.0	66.2	67.2	221.8	289.0
2011	52.5	186.1	238.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	48.6	224.5	273.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	114.7	149.0	263.7	27.6	47.8	75.4	142.3	196.8	339.0
2011	130.2	163.6	293.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	142.4	169.6	312.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	354.3	387.0	741.3	150.9	230.0	380.9	505.2	617.0	1,122.2
2011	295.3	460.8	756.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	343.3	470.9	814.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	63.9	261.3	325.1	3.4	10.7	14.1	67.3	272.0	339.3
2011	64.0	254.3	318.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	60.6	249.0	309.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	114.9	197.8	312.7	15.2	16.4	31.6	130.1	214.2	344.3
2011	79.9	190.7	270.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	109.7	181.4	291.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-7 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	64.1	203.1	267.3	26.2	22.4	48.7	90.3	225.5	315.9
2011	56.6	171.2	227.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	62.6	195.9	258.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	7.2	73.2	80.4	2.5	9.4	11.9	9.7	82.6	92.3
2011	9.3	85.3	94.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	11.3	79.1	90.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	x	x	4.8	0.3	4.8	5.1	x	x	9.9
2011	4.2	9.0	13.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.7	7.3	12.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	12.2	33.0	45.2	7.5	18.1	25.6	19.7	51.1	70.8
2011	12.5	56.4	68.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	220.1	71.6	291.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	280.0	95.6	375.6	231.0	11.5	242.5	511.0	107.1	618.1
2011	173.3	74.2	247.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	196.6	65.5	262.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	129.6	160.0	289.6	20.2	23.1	43.3	149.8	183.1	332.9
2011	124.0	129.1	253.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	116.5	126.1	242.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	93.1	36.3	129.4	5.2	12.3	17.4	98.3	48.6	146.9
2011	116.4	65.7	182.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	159.5	45.5	205.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	45.5	18.4	63.9	22.4	19.7	42.2	67.9	38.1	106.1
2011	42.0	18.8	60.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	42.9	18.0	60.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	24.3	52.9	77.2	14.9	23.1	38.0	39.2	76.0	115.1
2011	27.8	61.9	89.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	24.9	55.9	80.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	1,210.6	212.1	1,422.8	131.5	34.8	166.4	1,342.1	246.9	1,589.1
2011	1,265.8	300.1	1,565.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,200.4	219.5	1,419.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	165.0	54.2	219.1	35.3	12.0	47.3	200.3	66.2	266.4
2011	155.5	99.3	254.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	127.9	59.8	187.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	650.5	91.6	742.1	49.1	12.7	61.8	699.6	104.3	803.8
2011	708.5	133.2	841.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	685.2	108.0	793.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	395.2	66.4	461.6	47.2	10.1	57.3	442.4	76.5	518.9
2011	401.8	67.6	469.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	387.3	51.7	439.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-7 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Manitoba

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2010	2,650.9	0.0	2,650.9	463.0	0.0	463.0	3,113.9	0.0	3,113.9
2011	2,806.7	0.0	2,806.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,951.2	0.0	2,951.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**8,038.9**	**3,178.6**	**11,217.5**	**1,274.6**	**1,480.5**	**2,755.1**	**9,313.5**	**4,659.1**	**13,972.6**
2011	**7,758.7**	**3,626.4**	**11,385.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**8,284.3**	**3,636.0**	**11,920.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-8
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	354.0	1,191.6	1,545.6	106.3	577.7	683.9	460.3	1,769.3	2,229.6
2011	326.9	1,100.2	1,427.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	325.5	1,098.7	1,424.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	295.7	1,095.9	1,391.5	76.7	499.1	575.8	372.4	1,595.0	1,967.3
2011	272.5	1,010.3	1,282.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	262.5	1,000.3	1,262.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	54.0	84.2	138.2	25.1	66.7	91.8	79.1	150.9	230.0
2011	49.7	77.7	127.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	59.7	87.7	147.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	0.1	2.0	2.0	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.3	3.1	3.4
2011	0.2	1.6	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.3	1.5	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.5
2011	0.4	0.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.3	0.1	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	3.8	9.4	13.2	4.1	10.1	14.2	7.9	19.5	27.4
2011	4.2	10.4	14.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.7	9.1	11.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	5,905.4	847.9	6,753.3	240.7	317.2	557.9	6,146.1	1,165.1	7,311.2
2011	6,225.1	1,390.7	7,615.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	7,134.6	1,654.7	8,789.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2010	3,829.3	10.0	3,839.3	116.3	6.3	122.6	3,945.6	16.3	3,961.9
2011	3,837.2	200.0	4,037.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,037.0	50.1	4,087.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2010	1,667.4	764.3	2,431.7	121.9	263.4	385.3	1,789.3	1,027.7	2,817.0
2011	1,832.9	1,096.5	2,929.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,151.5	1,236.2	3,387.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2010	408.7	73.6	482.3	2.5	47.5	50.0	411.2	121.1	532.3
2011	555.0	94.3	649.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	946.1	368.4	1,314.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	705.5	214.6	920.1	113.9	126.6	240.5	819.4	341.2	1,160.7
2011	746.7	402.0	1,148.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	706.8	719.8	1,426.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	33.0	226.0	259.0	6.4	105.5	111.9	39.4	331.5	370.9
2011	32.0	218.9	250.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	33.6	229.0	262.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	882.5	266.4	1,148.9	15.3	204.6	219.8	897.8	471.0	1,368.7
2011	812.2	211.1	1,023.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	225.2	335.0	560.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	46.9	180.7	227.6	13.3	79.4	92.7	60.2	260.1	320.3
2011	111.3	196.4	307.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	128.6	199.8	328.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	110.9	158.5	269.4	22.9	48.3	71.2	133.8	206.8	340.6
2011	188.2	162.7	350.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	144.3	191.7	336.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-8 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	783.2	236.0	1,019.3	112.1	179.6	291.6	895.3	415.6	1,310.9
2011	484.2	317.6	801.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	495.0	302.5	797.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	62.7	366.1	428.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	40.8	232.5	273.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	34.1	229.1	263.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	19.8	198.2	218.0	12.7	10.7	23.4	32.5	208.9	241.4
2011	45.9	214.3	260.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	41.2	185.0	226.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	40.6	267.7	308.3	16.9	44.6	61.6	57.5	312.3	369.8
2011	73.0	208.9	281.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	89.0	202.0	291.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	19.1	46.7	65.8	2.4	17.9	20.4	21.5	64.6	86.2
2011	17.7	82.1	99.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.1	83.1	95.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	7.9	7.3	15.2	4.1	12.8	17.0	12.0	20.1	32.1
2011	12.5	13.6	26.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.5	7.9	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	6.4	33.8	40.2	1.9	15.2	17.1	8.3	49.0	57.2
2011	5.2	52.9	58.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.0	48.9	52.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	187.7	41.6	229.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	352.7	84.6	437.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	261.7	99.9	361.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	114.3	78.7	193.0	51.3	36.7	88.0	165.6	115.4	281.0
2011	151.2	111.8	263.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	143.4	98.1	241.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	19.0	15.8	34.9	5.2	9.0	14.3	24.2	24.8	49.1
2011	24.5	20.2	44.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	19.9	17.8	37.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	90.1	23.9	114.0	10.6	12.3	23.0	100.7	36.2	137.0
2011	75.0	35.8	110.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	158.4	32.0	190.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	17.5	40.4	57.9	14.0	14.2	28.1	31.5	54.6	86.0
2011	32.6	34.9	67.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	36.4	26.7	63.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	1,059.1	145.3	1,204.4	218.6	51.4	270.0	1,277.7	196.7	1,474.3
2011	1,170.5	215.0	1,385.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	962.8	171.2	1,133.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	161.2	34.1	195.3	10.2	18.9	29.2	171.4	53.0	224.4
2011	153.5	42.2	195.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	141.7	46.4	188.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	391.4	46.0	437.4	124.4	14.3	138.7	515.8	60.3	576.1
2011	400.2	67.1	467.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	378.8	61.0	439.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-8 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Saskatchewan

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	506.5	65.2	571.7	83.9	18.1	102.1	590.4	83.3	673.8
2011	616.9	105.7	722.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	442.3	63.7	506.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	2,469.4	0.0	2,469.4	393.0	0.0	393.0	2,862.4	0.0	2,862.4
2011	3,098.9	0.0	3,098.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,261.1	0.0	3,261.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**12,935.0**	**4,587.3**	**17,522.3**	**1,372.7**	**1,872.1**	**3,244.7**	**14,307.7**	**6,459.4**	**20,767.1**
2011	**14,027.0**	**5,306.0**	**19,333.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**14,220.2**	**5,932.8**	**20,153.0**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-9
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	298.0	819.5	1,117.5	172.3	604.9	777.3	470.3	1,424.4	1,894.8
2011	285.0	761.3	1,046.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	285.2	746.7	1,032.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	176.8	548.9	725.8	109.7	431.5	541.2	286.5	980.4	1,266.9
2011	162.9	506.1	669.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	172.9	508.1	681.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	118.5	221.4	339.9	55.4	139.1	194.5	173.9	360.5	534.4
2011	109.2	204.3	313.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	99.2	202.3	301.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	x	x	23.5	1.7	13.9	15.6	x	x	39.1
2011	0.5	39.3	39.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.6	23.9	24.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
2011	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.1	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	x	x	28.2	5.6	20.3	25.9	x	x	54.0
2011	12.3	11.6	23.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.4	12.5	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	30,085.9	6,975.8	37,061.7	880.5	3,735.6	4,616.1	30,966.4	10,711.4	41,677.8
2011	38,694.2	4,580.4	43,274.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	45,257.5	4,967.1	50,224.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2010	29,896.7	5,725.8	35,622.5	844.2	2,683.3	3,527.5	30,740.9	8,409.1	39,150.0
2011	38,322.6	3,116.3	41,438.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	45,057.4	3,094.5	48,151.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2010	141.4	181.8	323.2	27.1	158.2	185.3	168.5	340.0	508.4
2011	120.8	165.2	286.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	110.2	170.3	280.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2010	47.8	1,068.2	1,116.1	9.2	894.1	903.3	57.0	1,962.3	2,019.4
2011	250.8	1,298.9	1,549.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	89.9	1,702.3	1,792.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	3,086.9	791.1	3,878.0	779.5	139.2	918.6	3,866.4	930.3	4,796.7
2011	3,617.6	783.5	4,401.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,570.3	959.1	5,529.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	174.7	1,185.6	1,360.3	33.8	557.7	591.5	208.5	1,743.3	1,951.8
2011	169.1	1,147.6	1,316.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	177.7	1,201.4	1,379.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	222.3	1,239.7	1,462.0	116.3	932.7	1,049.0	338.6	2,172.4	2,511.0
2011	251.7	1,205.4	1,457.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	276.1	1,423.5	1,699.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2010	x	x	55.6	7.5	67.9	75.4	x	x	131.0
2011	15.1	76.1	91.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	62.7	87.3	150.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2010	2.8	23.4	26.2	2.0	9.5	11.5	4.8	32.9	37.7
2011	2.2	31.0	33.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3.4	31.8	35.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2010	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3
2011	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2010	0.0	0.4	0.4	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.1	0.5	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.6	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2010	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.1	x	x	0.2	x	x
2011	0.4	2.3	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.5	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2010	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	0.1	x	x	0.2	x
2011	x	0.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2010	33.2	43.9	77.1	4.5	112.9	117.3	37.7	156.8	194.4
2011	9.6	55.1	64.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.7	88.4	97.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2010	1.3	83.0	84.3	4.8	183.6	188.5	6.1	266.6	272.7
2011	6.2	86.2	92.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	17.0	92.7	109.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2010	3.7	29.5	33.2	3.7	11.9	15.6	7.4	41.4	48.8
2011	1.1	58.3	59.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.2	54.5	55.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2010	x	x	271.8	25.6	72.9	98.5	x	x	370.3
2011	x	x	237.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	213.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2010	35.9	321.3	357.2	29.2	209.5	238.7	65.1	530.8	595.9
2011	113.0	259.8	372.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	80.8	357.5	438.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2010	2.2	42.2	44.4	2.9	23.2	26.1	5.1	65.4	70.5
2011	10.9	44.9	55.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	11.3	64.6	76.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2010	12.4	73.2	85.6	12.4	79.2	91.6	24.8	152.4	177.2
2011	11.5	75.9	87.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10.3	78.9	89.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2010	x	x	100.7	3.2	64.0	67.2	x	x	167.9
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	7.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2010	6.6	95.1	101.7	3.9	28.2	32.1	10.5	123.3	133.7
2011	3.0	125.2	128.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3.0	160.2	163.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2010	68.6	87.9	156.5	8.9	47.0	56.0	77.5	134.9	212.5
2011	31.8	90.3	122.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	30.8	111.2	141.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2010	0.9	19.7	20.6	1.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	23.7	26.0
2011	x	x	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	11.1	19.3	30.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2010	0.3	9.9	10.3	1.5	5.6	7.0	1.8	15.5	17.3
2011	x	x	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.9	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2010	x	x	10.3	2.1	2.5	4.6	x	x	15.0
2011	x	x	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2010	3.2	12.6	15.8	1.7	6.1	7.8	4.9	18.7	23.6
2011	0.2	15.6	15.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.3	14.3	14.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2010	0.5	8.1	8.6	0.8	4.0	4.8	1.3	12.1	13.4
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	270.3	690.5	960.8	104.2	251.0	355.2	374.5	941.5	1,316.0
2011	372.2	815.2	1,187.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	522.9	907.9	1,430.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	718.6	498.8	1,217.3	80.4	154.9	235.4	799.0	653.7	1,452.7
2011	540.9	550.3	1,091.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	603.9	535.8	1,139.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	2,499.7	1,437.7	3,937.4	321.3	969.4	1,290.8	2,821.0	2,407.1	5,228.2
2011	2,812.8	1,909.1	4,721.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,940.3	2,238.3	6,178.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	503.2	926.9	1,430.1	35.2	355.1	390.4	538.4	1,282.0	1,820.5
2011	412.5	939.1	1,351.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	388.8	933.7	1,322.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	563.5	1,125.3	1,688.8	75.7	179.3	255.0	639.2	1,304.6	1,943.8
2011	495.9	867.7	1,363.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	390.5	856.3	1,246.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	1,031.9	1,688.2	2,720.1	156.4	524.8	681.2	1,188.3	2,213.0	3,401.4
2011	1,858.6	1,610.1	3,468.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	410.6	1,543.8	1,954.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	55.9	534.7	590.6	27.6	120.3	147.9	83.5	655.0	738.4
2011	123.3	750.5	873.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	187.1	731.3	918.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	20.9	34.9	55.9	1.9	23.5	25.4	22.8	58.4	81.3
2011	35.4	34.9	70.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	34.7	11.0	45.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	124.2	222.5	346.7	17.2	59.7	77.0	141.4	282.2	423.7
2011	230.4	442.0	672.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	303.5	360.3	663.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	1,516.4	343.0	1,859.4	207.5	31.0	238.5	1,723.9	374.0	2,097.9
2011	1,228.2	374.2	1,602.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,121.5	415.5	1,536.9	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-9 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Alberta

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	844.9	546.6	1,391.5	182.6	180.7	363.3	1,027.5	727.3	1,754.8
2011	754.8	658.2	1,413.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	721.3	522.3	1,243.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	143.0	102.6	245.5	14.7	25.9	40.6	157.7	128.5	286.2
2011	138.7	186.1	324.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	185.7	178.0	363.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	339.3	152.6	491.9	74.8	134.1	208.9	414.1	286.7	700.8
2011	335.0	400.8	735.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	258.7	256.9	515.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	139.6	319.9	459.5	102.2	106.0	208.2	241.8	425.9	667.7
2011	195.5	333.0	528.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	67.1	343.9	410.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	4,926.0	680.3	5,606.3	495.3	263.3	758.6	5,421.3	943.6	6,364.8
2011	4,807.1	580.6	5,387.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,673.8	587.0	5,260.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	174.8	98.0	272.8	36.2	68.5	104.8	211.0	166.5	377.6
2011	174.3	117.3	291.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	240.9	119.3	360.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	1,645.5	162.8	1,808.3	19.5	22.5	42.0	1,665.0	185.3	1,850.3
2011	1,852.2	181.3	2,033.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,848.2	135.3	1,983.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	3,105.7	419.5	3,525.2	439.6	172.3	611.8	3,545.3	591.8	4,137.0
2011	2,780.6	282.0	3,062.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,584.6	332.4	2,917.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	13,461.1	0.0	13,461.1	1,395.0	0.0	1,395.0	14,856.1	0.0	14,856.1
2011	12,377.8	0.0	12,377.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13,695.2	0.0	13,695.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**61,026.3**	**20,316.2**	**81,342.5**	**5,274.5**	**9,349.4**	**14,623.9**	**66,300.8**	**29,665.6**	**95,966.3**
2011	**69,736.8**	**18,930.0**	**88,666.7**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**78,072.4**	**19,719.6**	**97,791.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-10
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	175.1	171.7	346.8	89.4	296.2	385.6	264.5	467.9	732.4
2011	173.2	153.2	326.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	177.9	161.4	339.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	56.7	38.3	95.0	38.3	80.7	119.0	95.0	119.0	214.1
2011	52.3	35.5	87.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	50.3	45.5	95.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	92.8	54.7	147.5	22.9	30.1	53.0	115.7	84.8	200.5
2011	85.5	51.4	137.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	87.5	41.4	129.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	24.0	55.4	79.3	21.4	152.5	173.9	45.4	207.9	253.3
2011	32.8	28.5	61.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	37.4	33.5	70.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.7	9.0	9.7	0.2	14.3	14.5	0.9	23.3	24.2
2011	1.4	18.4	19.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.4	18.1	19.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	0.9	14.4	15.3	6.6	18.5	25.1	7.5	32.9	40.4
2011	1.2	19.3	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.4	22.9	24.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	7,284.5	756.8	8,041.3	193.8	527.7	721.5	7,478.3	1,284.5	8,762.7
2011	9,175.6	1,207.3	10,382.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10,537.9	1,254.4	11,792.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oil and gas extraction *[211]*									
2010	6,042.8	139.8	6,182.6	148.3	9.9	158.2	6,191.1	149.7	6,340.8
2011	x	x	7,355.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8,037.8	99.7	8,137.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining (except oil and gas) *[212]*									
2010	887.9	575.5	1,463.4	44.0	485.2	529.1	931.9	1,060.7	1,992.5
2011	1,417.5	1,061.4	2,478.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,741.8	1,071.9	2,813.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction *[213]*									
2010	353.8	41.4	395.3	1.5	32.6	34.1	355.3	74.0	429.4
2011	x	x	548.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	758.4	82.8	841.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	2,604.7	497.3	3,102.1	456.4	196.1	652.5	3,061.1	693.4	3,754.6
2011	2,730.1	563.3	3,293.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,411.0	568.2	3,979.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	103.1	706.6	809.6	20.0	329.0	349.0	123.1	1,035.6	1,158.6
2011	99.7	685.6	785.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	104.9	717.3	822.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	259.3	1,295.7	1,555.0	62.7	1,066.3	1,129.0	322.0	2,362.0	2,684.0
2011	445.0	1,271.7	1,716.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,212.1	1,262.1	2,474.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food manufacturing *[311]*									
2010	27.3	157.4	184.6	8.3	99.9	108.3	35.6	257.3	292.9
2011	8.3	74.2	82.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6.7	95.7	102.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Beverage manufacturing *[3121]*									
2010	5.8	59.7	65.5	2.9	9.6	12.6	8.7	69.3	78.1
2011	19.9	58.0	77.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	22.2	46.8	69.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Tobacco manufacturing *[3122]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile mills *[313]*									
2010	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
2011	0.0	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Textile product mills *[314]*									
2010	0.4	2.9	3.3	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	4.0	4.4
2011	0.3	9.9	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	8.0	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing manufacturing *[315]*									
2010	1.4	2.9	4.3	0.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	4.0	5.5
2011	0.4	1.5	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.8	1.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Leather and allied product manufacturing *[316]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2011	x	x	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	0.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood product manufacturing *[321]*									
2010	34.2	194.0	228.3	15.7	218.8	234.5	49.9	412.8	462.8
2011	16.5	281.4	297.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	34.1	193.9	228.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper manufacturing *[322]*									
2010	8.6	198.2	206.7	8.5	382.0	390.5	17.1	580.2	597.2
2011	12.6	230.6	243.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	21.5	251.2	272.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing and related support activities *[323]*									
2010	1.3	63.4	64.7	2.0	11.3	13.3	3.3	74.7	78.0
2011	x	x	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	29.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing *[324]*									
2010	x	x	58.5	x	x	43.7	x	x	102.2
2011	x	x	47.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	64.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chemical manufacturing *[325]*									
2010	5.8	213.3	219.1	1.1	18.5	19.6	6.9	231.8	238.7
2011	8.8	55.0	63.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	14.0	27.4	41.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing *[326]*									
2010	1.9	x	x	1.9	17.2	19.1	3.8	x	x
2011	2.2	26.0	28.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	34.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing *[327]*									
2010	3.9	115.9	119.9	6.4	70.3	76.7	10.3	186.2	196.5
2011	6.1	236.7	242.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	13.7	124.1	137.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary metal manufacturing *[331]*									
2010	109.1	66.8	175.9	x	x	136.2	x	x	312.1
2011	300.4	81.6	382.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	1,248.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fabricated metal product manufacturing *[332]*									
2010	x	x	58.3	3.8	16.8	20.6	x	x	78.9
2011	12.0	46.9	58.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	18.9	41.9	60.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinery manufacturing *[333]*									
2010	x	x	32.4	1.7	6.7	8.4	x	x	40.8
2011	x	x	29.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.5	31.4	36.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Computer and electronic product manufacturing *[334]*									
2010	4.2	40.5	44.7	2.6	8.1	10.7	6.8	48.6	55.4
2011	5.3	31.6	37.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	7.6	33.8	41.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing *[335]*									
2010	1.0	11.9	12.8	0.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	14.7	16.3
2011	0.8	7.0	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	7.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation equipment manufacturing *[336]*									
2010	x	x	29.6	2.8	13.9	16.7	x	x	46.3
2011	15.2	37.9	53.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	15.7	48.9	64.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and related product manufacturing *[337]*									
2010	0.7	x	x	1.0	5.0	6.0	1.7	x	x
2011	0.6	20.1	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.7	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous manufacturing *[339]*									
2010	x	x	13.1	0.4	5.7	6.2	x	x	19.3
2011	x	x	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.6	11.8	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	111.3	332.4	443.7	35.5	134.3	169.8	146.8	466.7	613.5
2011	171.8	540.8	712.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	188.9	539.4	728.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	505.3	693.9	1,199.2	100.3	182.2	282.5	605.6	876.1	1,481.7
2011	616.6	687.1	1,303.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	579.5	684.7	1,264.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	726.9	1,121.5	1,848.4	382.1	947.0	1,329.1	1,109.0	2,068.5	3,177.5
2011	1,086.9	1,450.0	2,536.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,476.7	1,576.3	3,053.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	396.8	892.1	1,288.9	25.0	117.6	142.6	421.8	1,009.7	1,431.5
2011	308.7	781.9	1,090.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	318.9	807.3	1,126.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	126.5	894.0	1,020.5	46.5	51.0	97.4	173.0	945.0	1,117.9
2011	177.1	926.5	1,103.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	152.9	866.3	1,019.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	393.7	1,310.1	1,703.8	212.4	173.4	385.8	606.1	1,483.5	2,089.6
2011	405.4	1,302.6	1,708.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	493.8	1,258.3	1,752.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	89.5	377.7	467.1	17.7	50.2	67.9	107.2	427.9	535.1
2011	47.3	439.6	486.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	48.8	468.6	517.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	43.3	40.8	84.0	10.0	6.2	16.2	53.3	47.0	100.2
2011	21.1	65.8	86.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10.1	66.4	76.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	30.1	182.4	212.5	11.4	66.4	77.8	41.5	248.8	290.3
2011	44.0	240.6	284.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	27.8	220.3	248.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	944.8	375.8	1,320.6	296.4	72.9	369.3	1,241.2	448.7	1,689.8
2011	1,022.3	376.9	1,399.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	898.4	347.8	1,246.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-10 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — British Columbia

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	870.5	472.1	1,342.6	243.5	156.5	400.0	1,114.0	628.6	1,742.6
2011	729.2	371.9	1,101.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	808.2	387.7	1,195.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	135.8	139.5	275.3	23.6	41.6	65.2	159.4	181.1	340.5
2011	85.8	223.7	309.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	84.5	220.6	305.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	490.2	200.0	690.2	36.7	110.8	147.5	526.9	310.8	837.7
2011	290.5	201.6	492.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	239.6	175.4	415.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	53.1	173.8	227.0	73.4	141.2	214.6	126.5	315.0	441.6
2011	72.6	184.1	256.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	67.1	172.5	239.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	2,503.2	662.6	3,165.8	194.6	97.1	291.6	2,697.8	759.7	3,457.4
2011	2,793.0	555.7	3,348.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,119.3	689.0	3,808.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	261.4	197.4	458.8	38.5	56.5	95.0	299.9	253.9	553.8
2011	306.3	140.9	447.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	443.2	137.2	580.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	964.4	264.2	1,228.7	49.8	5.2	55.0	1,014.2	269.4	1,283.7
2011	1,077.7	239.6	1,317.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,071.2	306.7	1,377.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	1,277.4	200.9	1,478.3	106.3	35.3	141.6	1,383.7	236.2	1,619.9
2011	1,409.0	175.1	1,584.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,604.8	245.1	1,849.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	13,389.3	0.0	13,389.3	1,736.0	0.0	1,736.0	15,125.3	0.0	15,125.3
2011	13,383.5	0.0	13,383.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	14,360.8	0.0	14,360.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**31,237.1**	**11,296.8**	**42,533.8**	**4,267.3**	**4,763.5**	**9,030.8**	**35,504.4**	**16,060.3**	**51,564.6**
2011	**33,879.5**	**12,229.8**	**46,109.2**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**38,319.2**	**12,444.1**	**50,763.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-11
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	0.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	0.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	0.0	x	x	x
2011	x	0.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	329.9	31.0	360.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	386.4	6.5	392.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	391.5	62.8	454.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	85.8	12.1	97.9	1.8	4.8	6.5	87.6	16.9	104.5
2011	99.7	12.2	112.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	22.6	28.8	51.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	1.6	11.1	12.7	0.3	5.3	5.6	1.9	16.4	18.3
2011	1.6	10.9	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.7	11.4	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	x	x	1.9	0.0	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	0.2	6.6	6.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.8	4.8	6.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	2.6	5.5	8.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	x	x	16.7	0.3	13.5	13.8	x	x	30.5
2011	0.5	16.0	16.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	1.7	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	0.6	5.0	5.6	0.1	x	x	0.7	x	x
2011	x	x	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.5	5.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	0.9	10.5	11.4	0.9	2.6	3.4	1.8	13.1	14.8
2011	0.6	12.3	12.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	x	x	2.2	0.2	0.7	0.8	x	x	3.1
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.2	1.8	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	x	x	x	0.0	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	x	x	3.2	0.2	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.3	2.6	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.6	2.0	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	x	2.0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	x	0.3	x	x	0.2	x	x	0.5	x
2011	x	0.4	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	2.1	3.0	5.0	1.4	3.4	4.9	3.5	6.4	9.9
2011	x	x	5.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.2	3.0	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	118.9	24.0	142.9	34.2	20.8	55.0	153.1	44.8	197.9
2011	162.4	34.5	196.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	158.7	29.0	187.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	8.6	4.4	13.0	2.9	9.9	12.8	11.5	14.3	25.8
2011	4.2	3.2	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.4	3.2	8.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	88.2	13.3	101.5	31.1	10.8	41.9	119.3	24.1	143.4
2011	134.7	22.0	156.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	132.0	17.5	149.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	22.2	6.3	28.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	22.4	6.4	28.8
2011	23.6	9.3	32.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	21.3	8.3	29.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-11 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Yukon

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2010	181.9	0.0	181.9	9.0	0.0	9.0	190.9	0.0	190.9
2011	190.4	0.0	190.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	195.1	0.0	195.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**749.8**	**142.1**	**891.9**	**60.9**	**61.3**	**122.1**	**810.7**	**203.4**	**1,014.1**
2011	**891.5**	**137.1**	**1,028.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**833.0**	**203.3**	**1,036.3**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-12
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3
2011	x	x	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
2011	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.9
2011	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.1	0.1	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
2011	x	x	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	580.4	x	x	68.9	82.7	151.6	649.3	x	x
2011	494.4	92.7	587.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	674.8	114.3	789.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	34.2	3.5	37.7	1.0	2.4	3.4	35.2	5.9	41.2
2011	41.7	9.9	51.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	42.8	7.7	50.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	2.2	15.4	17.6	0.4	7.2	7.6	2.6	22.6	25.2
2011	2.2	15.0	17.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.3	15.6	17.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	0.1	0.5	0.6	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.4	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	x	x	4.5	0.3	1.3	1.6	x	x	6.1
2011	x	5.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	4.2	6.5	10.7	0.9	2.1	3.0	5.1	8.6	13.7
2011	4.4	5.4	9.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	6.3	44.8	51.0	5.1	42.5	47.6	11.4	87.3	98.6
2011	x	54.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	14.2	71.1	85.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	2.8	2.9	5.7	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	2.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.0	2.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-12 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	2.2	23.2	25.4	2.2	12.2	14.4	4.4	35.4	39.9
2011	4.0	22.2	26.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	26.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	2.2	5.5	7.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.5	6.2	8.7
2011	x	11.7	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.5	11.0	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	0.0	x	x	x	x
2011	x	0.7	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.4	0.8	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	x	1.1	x	x	0.8	x	x	1.9	x
2011	x	2.7	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.6	4.0	4.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	55.9	5.1	61.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	53.5	5.5	58.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	x	0.2	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	0.3	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	0.2	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	2.9	1.6	4.5	1.5	x	x	4.4	x	x
2011	2.3	1.0	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	5.0	1.0	5.9	1.1	0.9	2.0	6.1	1.9	7.9
2011	8.2	1.1	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8.3	0.9	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	184.9	30.7	215.6	65.9	14.5	80.4	250.8	45.2	296.0
2011	143.4	30.6	174.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	146.8	32.0	178.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	4.1	5.7	9.8	4.0	2.0	6.0	8.1	7.7	15.8
2011	4.7	8.2	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5.2	8.3	13.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	150.7	20.9	171.6	58.3	11.5	69.8	209.0	32.4	241.4
2011	112.3	16.4	128.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	102.8	16.8	119.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	30.1	4.0	34.1	3.6	1.0	4.6	33.7	5.0	38.7
2011	26.3	5.9	32.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	38.8	6.9	45.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-12 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Northwest Territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2010	84.6	0.0	84.6	9.0	0.0	9.0	93.6	0.0	93.6
2011	78.5	0.0	78.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	85.2	0.0	85.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**1,005.1**	**241.5**	**1,246.6**	**159.0**	**172.5**	**331.5**	**1,164.1**	**414.0**	**1,578.1**
2011	**869.1**	**272.3**	**1,141.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**1,062.7**	**315.7**	**1,378.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 4-13
Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.7	0.6	2.2
2011	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Crop production *[111]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Animal production *[112]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry and logging *[113]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fishing, hunting and trapping *[114]*									
2010	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	1.4	1.7	0.6	2.2
2011	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Support activities for agriculture and forestry *[115]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	526.5	29.2	555.8	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	660.3	17.7	678.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	603.7	4.3	608.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	14.2	12.9	27.2	0.3	4.3	4.6	14.5	17.2	31.8
2011	14.5	10.8	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	10.2	33.5	43.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	1.5	10.2	11.7	0.3	4.8	5.0	1.8	15.0	16.8
2011	1.4	9.9	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1.5	10.3	11.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	0.0	0.1	0.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.0	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	x	x	2.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	3.5	4.1	7.6	x	x	2.9	x	x	10.5
2011	x	x	8.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	x	x	9.5	0.3	1.5	1.8	x	x	11.3
2011	x	14.2	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	14.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	0.1	8.8	9.0	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	5.0	x	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-13 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	5.3	2.7	8.0	3.3	1.0	4.2	8.6	3.7	12.2
2011	8.2	9.0	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12.0	9.5	21.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	x	x	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	x	x	0.6
2011	x	0.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.3	0.5	0.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	0.0	0.2	0.3	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.1	0.2	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	0.1	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.1	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.1	0.6	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	20.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	40.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	x	0.5	x	0.2	x	x	x	x	x
2011	x	x	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	0.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	0.2	0.4	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	77.7	20.7	98.4	3.5	1.2	4.7	81.2	21.9	103.1
2011	94.1	29.8	124.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	71.3	28.1	99.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal government public administration *[911]*									
2010	22.4	10.3	32.7	1.8	0.6	2.3	24.2	10.9	35.0
2011	14.4	6.3	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	11.9	6.2	18.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provincial and territorial public administration *[912]*									
2010	46.3	8.3	54.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	46.5	8.4	54.9
2011	69.8	20.8	90.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	48.3	19.6	67.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local, municipal and regional public administration *[913]*									
2010	9.0	2.0	11.1	1.5	0.6	2.1	10.5	2.6	13.1
2011	9.9	2.7	12.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	11.0	2.4	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aboriginal public administration *[914]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4-13 – continued

Capital and repair expenditures, provinces and territories — Nunavut

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Housing									
2010	73.9	0.0	73.9	4.0	0.0	4.0	77.9	0.0	77.9
2011	125.2	0.0	125.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	136.0	0.0	136.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**739.2**	**105.1**	**844.3**	**29.6**	**52.0**	**81.5**	**768.8**	**157.1**	**925.8**
2011	**947.8**	**113.1**	**1,060.9**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**906.7**	**120.8**	**1,027.4**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 029-0005.

Table 5-1
Public investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	x	1.5	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	30.2	0.0	30.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.2	0.0	30.2
2011	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	12,621.8	3,161.3	15,783.1	1,524.4	1,673.6	3,198.0	14,146.2	4,834.9	18,981.1
2011	12,732.5	3,947.3	16,679.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	14,247.1	4,844.8	19,091.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	6.6	29.3	35.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	80.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	11.9	34.1	46.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	61.8	55.7	117.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	66.7	74.7	141.4	37.5	8.3	45.8	104.2	83.0	187.2
2011	59.4	54.0	113.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	52.4	69.3	121.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	3,101.1	2,331.6	5,432.7	525.8	865.3	1,391.1	3,626.9	3,196.9	6,823.8
2011	3,976.2	3,205.0	7,181.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5,548.2	3,591.2	9,139.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	352.4	422.3	774.7	5.0	7.6	12.6	357.4	429.9	787.3
2011	50.7	271.5	322.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	45.6	273.6	319.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	65.0	180.0	245.0	41.7	35.4	77.1	106.7	215.4	322.1
2011	87.8	311.4	399.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	60.0	268.9	328.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	229.6	20.4	250.0	34.9	9.0	43.8	264.5	29.4	293.8
2011	227.6	91.8	319.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	220.4	92.4	312.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	0.7	1.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.5	2.3
2011	1.7	7.0	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.9	7.6	12.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	11.0	19.3	30.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	20.9	23.3	44.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	5.4	2.9	8.3	x	x	5.4	x	x	13.6
2011	0.9	7.6	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2.7	13.0	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	7,473.4	2,396.1	9,869.6	1,415.9	245.8	1,661.7	8,889.3	2,641.9	11,531.2
2011	6,811.5	2,454.8	9,266.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6,072.1	2,496.0	8,568.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5-1 – continued

Public investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	5,636.5	2,405.3	8,041.8	633.2	667.8	1,301.0	6,269.7	3,073.1	9,342.8
2011	5,249.4	2,373.5	7,622.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5,383.3	2,086.6	7,469.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	334.6	349.6	684.2	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	236.8	651.4	888.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	286.7	655.0	941.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	3.7	3.3	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4.1	8.3	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	x	x	24.2	1.9	4.3	6.2	x	x	30.4
2011	x	1.6	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	36.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	32,354.6	8,027.0	40,381.6	4,670.7	1,725.7	6,396.4	37,025.3	9,752.7	46,778.0
2011	31,742.5	7,893.0	39,635.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	32,865.2	8,260.9	41,126.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**62,317.0**	**19,455.0**	**81,771.9**	**8,975.3**	**5,333.4**	**14,308.7**	**71,292.3**	**24,788.4**	**96,080.6**
2011	**61,318.5**	**21,357.3**	**82,675.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**65,050.0**	**22,794.5**	**87,844.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.

Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0001.

Table 5-2
Public investment, summary by sector — Provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2010	916.2	276.8	1,193.0	195.7	112.8	308.5	1,111.9	389.6	1,501.5
2011	778.0	302.3	1,080.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	769.3	352.0	1,121.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2010	229.5	75.4	304.9	44.4	27.1	71.5	273.9	102.5	376.5
2011	231.1	87.7	318.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	198.3	80.7	279.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2010	1,048.9	386.2	1,435.1	125.7	115.1	240.9	1,174.6	501.3	1,676.0
2011	1,140.7	437.0	1,577.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,204.2	407.4	1,611.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2010	1,435.7	370.4	1,806.1	165.7	118.0	283.7	1,601.4	488.4	2,089.8
2011	1,273.9	407.4	1,681.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,242.0	423.4	1,665.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2010	14,614.8	4,512.5	19,127.2	1,820.9	920.2	2,741.1	16,435.7	5,432.7	21,868.3
2011	14,818.2	4,862.7	19,680.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	15,676.7	5,148.6	20,825.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2010	23,630.6	8,389.5	32,020.1	3,435.1	2,552.4	5,987.5	27,065.7	10,941.9	38,007.6
2011	21,825.9	8,849.1	30,675.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	23,786.0	9,778.9	33,564.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2010	2,900.8	681.5	3,582.3	404.6	128.0	532.6	3,305.4	809.5	4,114.9
2011	2,683.5	917.9	3,601.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,705.0	785.3	3,490.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2010	1,918.2	707.6	2,625.8	382.7	206.8	589.5	2,300.9	914.4	3,215.3
2011	2,319.1	1,017.7	3,336.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,077.3	1,300.4	3,377.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2010	8,436.2	1,740.7	10,176.9	1,110.0	523.4	1,633.3	9,546.2	2,264.1	11,810.3
2011	8,135.1	1,940.7	10,075.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8,336.8	1,809.4	10,146.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2010	6,563.8	2,201.1	8,764.9	1,177.6	582.0	1,759.5	7,741.4	2,783.1	10,524.4
2011	7,449.4	2,391.9	9,841.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	8,456.6	2,530.7	10,987.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2010	211.5	38.8	250.3	39.3	24.8	64.1	250.8	63.6	314.4
2011	279.9	49.9	329.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	211.7	59.7	271.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2010	293.7	38.9	332.6	67.1	16.8	83.8	360.8	55.7	416.4
2011	247.0	45.9	292.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	249.5	49.0	298.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2010	117.3	35.5	152.8	6.6	5.9	12.6	123.9	41.4	165.3
2011	136.7	47.3	184.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	136.5	69.2	205.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2010	**62,317.0**	**19,455.0**	**81,771.9**	**8,975.3**	**5,333.4**	**14,308.7**	**71,292.3**	**24,788.4**	**96,080.6**
2011	**61,318.5**	**21,357.3**	**82,675.8**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**65,050.0**	**22,794.5**	**87,844.5**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0002.

Table 6-1
Private investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting *[11]*									
2010	1,890.6	3,744.6	5,635.2	933.7	2,971.6	3,905.3	2,824.3	6,716.2	9,540.5
2011	x	3,469.9	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and oil and gas extraction *[21]*									
2010	51,478.6	10,752.2	62,230.8	1,543.0	6,095.1	7,638.1	53,021.6	16,847.3	69,868.9
2011	x	9,145.9	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utilities *[22]*									
2010	5,824.4	1,528.2	7,352.6	706.2	2,014.3	2,720.5	6,530.6	3,542.5	10,073.2
2011	4,977.0	2,481.8	7,458.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6,371.2	2,190.2	8,561.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction *[23]*									
2010	759.2	5,201.9	5,961.1	147.0	2,423.5	2,570.5	906.2	7,625.4	8,531.6
2011	734.7	5,054.0	5,788.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	772.4	5,287.5	6,059.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacturing *[31-33]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	4,251.0	14,725.5	18,976.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	20,185.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wholesale trade *[41]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	1,277.8	4,940.5	6,218.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,542.7	4,989.9	6,532.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retail trade *[44-45]*									
2010	3,519.8	4,640.3	8,160.1	738.0	1,144.1	1,882.2	4,257.8	5,784.4	10,042.2
2011	3,855.8	4,929.8	8,785.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	4,102.1	4,936.6	9,038.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transportation and warehousing *[48-49]*									
2010	4,894.6	5,803.1	10,697.7	1,467.8	4,359.8	5,827.7	6,362.4	10,162.9	16,525.4
2011	5,026.2	6,673.5	11,699.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6,539.5	7,256.0	13,795.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Information and cultural industries *[51]*									
2010	3,305.4	5,806.1	9,111.5	222.4	1,038.2	1,260.6	3,527.8	6,844.3	10,372.1
2011	2,228.3	6,487.3	8,715.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,179.4	6,563.4	8,742.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Finance and insurance *[52]*									
2010	1,938.7	10,968.5	12,907.2	710.6	779.3	1,489.9	2,649.3	11,747.8	14,397.0
2011	2,587.8	10,482.9	13,070.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,116.4	9,113.1	11,229.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Real estate and rental and leasing *[53]*									
2010	3,338.7	9,978.4	13,317.1	1,248.3	1,382.5	2,630.8	4,587.0	11,360.9	15,947.9
2011	4,958.9	9,111.3	14,070.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,628.4	8,839.2	12,467.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional, scientific and technical services *[54]*									
2010	584.2	3,018.3	3,602.5	167.0	483.5	650.6	751.2	3,501.8	4,253.0
2011	666.0	3,892.4	4,558.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	725.5	3,894.1	4,619.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Management of companies and enterprises *[55]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	117.1	132.3	249.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	81.9	100.3	182.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services *[56]*									
2010	422.6	1,368.2	1,790.8	x	x	653.3	x	x	2,444.1
2011	752.4	2,341.1	3,093.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	959.3	2,160.1	3,119.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Educational services *[61]*									
2010	203.9	185.3	389.2	124.5	48.3	172.8	328.4	233.6	562.0
2011	204.9	217.5	422.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	220.6	214.5	435.1	..	..	..	..	..	..

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6-1 – continued

Private investment, summary by sector — Canada

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Health care and social assistance *[62]*									
2010	1,099.4	957.6	2,057.0	415.8	377.5	793.3	1,515.2	1,335.1	2,850.3
2011	1,000.1	1,013.1	2,013.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,027.1	1,102.4	2,129.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arts, entertainment and recreation *[71]*									
2010	471.9	508.2	980.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	747.4	621.4	1,368.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	716.7	723.7	1,440.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accommodation and food services *[72]*									
2010	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
2011	1,938.5	1,395.8	3,334.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	1,906.6	1,140.0	3,046.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other services (except public administration) *[81]*									
2010	x	x	2,100.6	334.6	557.3	891.9	x	x	2,992.5
2011	x	1,589.1	x	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	x	x	2,170.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Public administration *[91]*									
2010	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2011	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Housing									
2010	94,398.0	0.0	94,398.0	14,836.0	0.0	14,836.0	109,234.0	0.0	109,234.0
2011	97,158.4	0.0	97,158.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	100,508.8	0.0	100,508.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total									
2010	**181,549.6**	**83,555.0**	**265,104.7**	**25,673.9**	**34,956.1**	**60,630.0**	**207,223.5**	**118,511.1**	**325,734.7**
2011	**199,600.9**	**88,705.2**	**288,306.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**216,643.8**	**89,623.8**	**306,267.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0001.

Table 6-2
Private investment, summary by sector — Provinces and territories

	Capital expenditures			Repair expenditures [1]			Capital and repair expenditures		
	Capital, construction	Capital, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Repair, construction	Repair, machinery and equipment	Sub-total	Construction	Machinery and equipment	Total
	millions of dollars								
Newfoundland and Labrador									
2010	3,748.6	1,106.8	4,855.4	357.4	541.3	898.7	4,106.0	1,648.1	5,754.2
2011	5,061.0	1,234.4	6,295.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	6,714.2	1,522.8	8,237.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Prince Edward Island									
2010	431.0	216.4	647.4	87.1	110.7	197.8	518.1	327.1	845.2
2011	438.9	320.8	759.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	438.7	339.9	778.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nova Scotia									
2010	4,154.6	1,716.0	5,870.6	734.0	865.2	1,599.1	4,888.6	2,581.2	7,469.7
2011	3,244.2	1,742.0	4,986.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	3,345.8	1,747.4	5,093.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Brunswick									
2010	2,660.1	1,725.6	4,385.7	583.0	728.1	1,311.1	3,243.1	2,453.7	5,696.9
2011	2,327.7	1,735.4	4,063.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	2,485.6	1,720.7	4,206.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Quebec									
2010	29,596.3	14,374.2	43,970.5	5,537.3	5,805.0	11,342.3	35,133.6	20,179.2	55,312.8
2011	32,104.6	15,214.2	47,318.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	34,156.5	15,800.6	49,957.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ontario									
2010	45,668.9	29,992.7	75,661.6	9,124.2	10,642.5	19,766.7	54,793.1	40,635.2	95,428.3
2011	49,564.8	34,254.8	83,819.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	49,978.2	32,723.9	82,702.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manitoba									
2010	5,138.2	2,497.1	7,635.2	870.0	1,352.4	2,222.5	6,008.2	3,849.5	9,857.7
2011	5,075.2	2,708.5	7,783.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	5,579.2	2,850.7	8,430.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saskatchewan									
2010	11,016.8	3,879.7	14,896.5	990.0	1,665.3	2,655.3	12,006.8	5,545.0	17,551.8
2011	11,707.9	4,288.3	15,996.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	12,142.8	4,632.4	16,775.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alberta									
2010	52,590.1	18,575.5	71,165.5	4,164.5	8,826.0	12,990.5	56,754.6	27,401.5	84,156.1
2011	61,601.7	16,989.3	78,591.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	69,735.6	17,910.2	87,645.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Columbia									
2010	24,673.3	9,095.7	33,768.9	3,089.8	4,181.5	7,271.2	27,763.1	13,277.2	41,040.2
2011	26,430.1	9,837.9	36,268.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	29,862.6	9,913.3	39,775.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yukon									
2010	538.4	103.3	641.6	21.6	36.4	58.1	560.0	139.7	699.7
2011	611.6	87.2	698.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	621.3	143.6	764.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northwest Territories									
2010	711.5	202.5	914.0	91.9	155.8	247.7	803.4	358.3	1,161.7
2011	622.2	226.5	848.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	813.2	266.7	1,079.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nunavut									
2010	621.9	69.6	691.5	22.9	46.0	69.0	644.8	115.6	760.5
2011	811.0	65.8	876.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
2012	770.2	51.6	821.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada									
2010	**181,549.6**	**83,555.0**	**265,104.7**	**25,673.9**	**34,956.1**	**60,630.0**	**207,223.5**	**118,511.1**	**325,734.7**
2011	**199,600.9**	**88,705.2**	**288,306.1**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**
2012	**216,643.8**	**89,623.8**	**306,267.6**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**	**..**

1. Firms reporting in the preliminary actual 2011, intentions 2012 were not asked for repair expenditures.
Source(s): CANSIM table number 032-0002.

Introduction

Information on capital spending provides a useful indication of market conditions both in the economy at large and in particular industries. Since such expenditures account for a large and relatively variable proportion of gross domestic expenditures, the size and content of the investment program provides significant information about demands that have been placed upon the productive capacities of the economy during the period covered by the survey. In addition, information on the relative size of the capital expenditures program planned, both in total and for individual industries, gives an indication of the views management hold on future market demands in relation to present productive capacity.

The following sections of the "Data quality, concepts and methodology" will provide the information necessary to use the statistical tables to their full potential. The "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Concepts" section explains the basic definitions used during data collection and publication, the target survey units and the classifications used to categorize industry and geographic location. The concepts section also contains information concerning the comparability of the capital expenditures series with other data sources.

The "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Sources" section identifies the different types of questionnaires used to survey data, the sources for non-surveyed data and the data collection arrangements used during the collection process. "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Quality assurance" section delineates the steps taken to insure data quality during, and after, the collection process.

The "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Methodology" section encompasses the steps taken and the sources used to determine the survey frame and the method used to develop a stratified sample from that frame. In addition, the methodology section deals with the processes of imputation and estimation for non-respondents within the sample for the non-surveyed portion of the frame. The final two sections, "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Users and uses" and "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Expenditure series chronology", provide information related to the uses of the data and the availability of historical capital expenditures data, respectively.

Concepts

Definitions

Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures include the cost of procuring, constructing and installing new buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment, whether for replacement of worn or obsolete assets, as additions to existing assets or for lease or rent to others. Also included are all capitalized costs such as feasibility studies, architectural, legal, installation and engineering fees, the value of capital assets put in place by firms either by contract or with their own labour force, as well as the capitalized interest charges on loans with which capital projects are financed. Gross outlays have been reported without any deduction for scrap, trade-in value of old assets and include any grants and/or subsidies received.

Capital expenditures by government departments exclude grants and/or subsidies to outside entities (for example, municipalities, agencies, institutions or businesses) and budgetary items pertaining to any departmental agency and proprietary crown corporation as they are surveyed separately. Federal department expenditures on capital include expenditures paid for by each department, regardless of which department awarded the contract. Provincial department expenditures include any capital expenditures on construction and/or machinery and equipment, for use in Canada, financed through revolving funds, loans attached to revolving funds, other loans, the Consolidated Revenue Fund or special accounts.

The intention is to include the cost of all new buildings, engineering structures and machinery and equipment which normally have a life of more than one year. For this reason respondents are asked to report, as capital expenditures, all purchases to be charged to fixed asset accounts. This method of reporting omits certain types of equipment which are bought and charged to current accounts.

Capital Construction

Expenditures on construction represent a process of human endeavour resulting in the erection, assembly, completion of free standing, static buildings or other types of structures, generally on a permanent foundation, bedding or location. Construction expenditures excludes the purchase price of land but includes outlays for land servicing and site preparation. Construction also includes modifications, additions and major renovations, conversions and alterations where either a structural change takes place or the life of an existing asset is extended beyond its normal life expectancy. Such structures may be above or below the surface of the earth for the passage or storage of materials and/or people. A structure, not classified as machinery, in the form of a building or "other structure" may be defined as an output of construction activity. Such outputs are produced to shelter, support, retain or convey something to someone. All construction activity can be categorized as either building construction or engineering construction.

Building construction represents any permanent structure with walls and a roof affording protection and shelter from and for a social and/or physical environment for people and/or materials. Such structures may also include portable or temporary shelters intended to remain in a particular location for a significant length of time, any subordinate or ancillary attachments to the structures needed to contain, to provide support, access or protection, and the component machinery and equipment which form a part of the structure with functions such as plumbing, electrical wiring, air conditioning, or elevators. For example, building construction represents expenditures on aircraft hangars, factories, hospitals, hotels, office buildings, railway stations, schools and shopping centres.

Engineering construction encompasses the direct or indirect conveyance of people, machinery, materials, gases, and/or electrical impulses. It also includes free standing structures which contain or restrain such objects either as

part of such conveyance or separately and independently. Free standing structures erected for the transmission of electrical impulses may also include structures designed to provide light as static illumination of an area or as periodic signalling from a static location. In addition, the cost associated with significantly altering any terrain in the preparation for specialized use of that terrain will fall under engineering construction. Engineering construction includes such items as bridges, roads, highways, waterworks, sewage systems, dams, street lighting, railway tracks and pipelines.

This represents a comprehensive definition of capital construction, however, several industries operate under unique conditions which warrant special consideration. Apart from the above definition, the mining industry incurs expenditures for mine-site exploration, mine-site development, mineral lease rental, field expenditures and general overhead which are included under capital construction. The petroleum and natural gas industry's expenditures on exploration drilling, development drilling, production facilities, enhanced recovery projects and natural gas processing plants are also included under capital construction. For utilities, capital construction encompasses expenditures for transformation, switching stations, production plants and general plant expenditures.

Although housing is not considered a capital expenditure in the sense mentioned above, it has been included in this report because it forms a large proportion of construction expenditures and has cyclical fluctuations similar to those which characterize business, institutional and government capital expenditures.

Capital machinery and equipment

Machinery and equipment corresponds to any combination of interrelated parts which are physically or electro-magnetically dynamic, which use or apply pressure, heat, mechanical, electrical or other energy to do work or where not dynamic, to complete a work environment for people.

Capital expenditures on machinery and equipment represent the total capitalized cost of machinery such as automobiles, boilers, compressors, earth moving and materials handling machines, generators, motors, office and store furniture, professional and scientific equipment, pumps, tools, and transformers.

In addition, machinery and equipment expenditures encompass the cost of any other machinery and equipment not already reported as part of building or engineering construction, exploration or development work (non-production facilities), items that may be termed manufacturing or mining equipment and other related capital goods, whether for the firms own use or for lease or rent to others. Also included are capitalized costs associated with tooling, progress payments paid out before delivery and any balance owing or holdbacks incurred during the survey year. Gross outlays have been reported without any deduction for receipts from the sale of fixed assets or allowance for scrap or trade-in value of old equipment.

Leases

In accordance with the recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, leases are divided into two types, operating and capital. Fixed assets purchased for own use or for lease to others, either as a capital lease or as an operating lease are categorized as new capital expenditure. The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants recommends that assets acquired through capital (financial) lease be accounted for by the lessee. However, for survey considerations, the assets are reported by the lessor.

Used assets

Used assets are defined as existing buildings, structures or machinery and equipment which have been previously used by another organization. Outlays for used Canadian assets are excluded since they constitute a transfer of assets within Canada and have no effect on the aggregates of our domestic inventory. On the other hand, all expenditures for assets imported from outside Canada increase our domestic inventory and are, therefore, included in the capital expenditures series.

Work in progress

Included in the capital expenditures series are expenditures on work in progress, which represents accumulated or accrued costs on capital projects not completed and which are intended to be capitalized upon completion.

Repair and maintenance expenditures

Repair and maintenance expenditures on structures and machinery and equipment are also given in the report and are shown separately. **These expenditures are not considered capital.**

Repair and maintenance activity is that portion of current or operating expenditures which is charged against revenue in the year incurred and made for the purpose of keeping the stock of fixed assets or productive capacity in good working condition (preventive function) during the life originally intended. Repair and maintenance allow such fixed assets to operate at output producing capacity during the asset life without undue amounts of down time. A second purpose is the returning of any portion of the stock of fixed assets into a state of good working condition after any malfunctioning or reduced efficiency for whatever reason (curative function) short of replacement of such fixed assets or adding significantly to their life or productive efficiency. These outlays give a more complete picture of all demands likely to be made on labour and materials.

Repair construction

Repair and maintenance expenditures on construction include expenditures which do not extend the expected useful life of the structure, increase its capacity or otherwise raise its capacity. Maintenance expenditures on buildings and other structures may include the routine care of assets such as janitorial services, snow removal and/or salting and sanding by the firm's own employees or persons outside the firm's employ.

Repair machinery and equipment

Repair and maintenance expenditures on machinery and equipment include expenditures which do not extend the expected useful life of the structure, increase its capacity or otherwise raise its capacity. Maintenance expenditures on machinery and equipment may include oil change and lubrication of vehicles and machinery.

Accumulated depreciation

The sum total of the annual capital consumption allowance (depreciation charge) since the purchase of the asset is referred to as the accumulated depreciation.

Capacity utilization

Capacity utilization is calculated by taking the actual production level for an establishment (production can be measured in dollars or units) and dividing by the establishment's maximum production level under normal conditions.

Contract work or own account

Contract work refers to work put in place by construction contractors. Own account consists of construction work done by any organization's own work force.

Disposal/sales/write-downs of fixed assets

These are defined as the Gross Book Value of fixed assets which were disposed, sold, retired, destroyed, or otherwise discarded (including write-downs) and/or traded in for credit in the acquisition or purchase of new fixed assets. Accumulated capital cost should represent total capital expenditures for an asset at and since the time of construction or purchase.

Expected useful life

Expected useful life of an asset refers to the expected useful life for new assets regardless of their lives reported for income tax purposes. With respect to mines, expected useful life of an asset is defined as the expected productive life of the mine. This relates to amortized expenditures (or expensed in some cases) for mine-site exploration and /or mine-site development. The expected life is based on the company's original commitment to go into production for a number of years (for example, unit of production method) assuming no significant decrease (increase) in the price of minerals to lengthen (shorten) the life. The number of years of operating or productive life may not be the same as the life used for income tax purposes or measures of mineral deposits.

Expected remaining life of assets

The expected remaining life of assets represents the number of years remaining in the life of a used asset at the time of acquisition.

Gross book value

This refers to the cost of the asset in terms of the original purchase price.

Classification

The establishment is used by the capital expenditures survey as the primary statistical unit in its measurement of capital and repair expenditures. By definition, the establishment is the smallest operating entity which produces as homogenous a set of goods and services as possible and for which records provide data on the value of output together with the cost of materials used and the cost and quality of labour resources employed to produce the output, and for which records or estimated allocations can provide the full range of production account variables to calculate value added.

The term establishment refers to an organized capacity of production with some degree of specialization. To compensate for diversified production, the **North American Industry Classification System** (NAICS, catalogue no. 12-501-X) is used to distinguish between primary, secondary and ancillary activities; ultimately grouping individual establishments by primary activity. Under this NAICS version, establishments are grouped into industries, major groups and sectors according to the production of homogenous goods or services and/or participation in similar economic activity. Grouping of establishments in this manner applies to all private and public establishments as well as government owned enterprises. All other government operations are categorized as federal, provincial or municipal services within the government services division. In addition, the concepts and definitions employed by the capital expenditures series are those outlined in the **United Nations Concepts and Definitions of Capital Stock and Capital Formation Series F No. 3** of 1953.

Since establishments may have operations in several provinces, the **Standard Geographical Classification** (SGC, catalogue no. 12-571-X) has been integrated into the capital expenditures survey. The SGC has been designed to subdivide Canada into areas based on provinces, census divisions and census subdivisions as well as separating the census metropolitan areas. The capital expenditures survey has adopted geographical classification at the provincial level, which provides the basis for the stratified sampling of establishments. Extending the geographic breakdown to include census divisions and census subdivisions would require an increased sample for many industries.

Comparability

Although the capital expenditures series complies with the standards set fourth by Statistics Canada for the classification of geographic location and industry, there are cases whereby differences exist in the value of capital expenditures being reported by the capital expenditures series and other data sources.

New investment as surveyed by the Investment and Capital Stock Division (ICSD) of Statistics Canada includes all capital outlays of private organizations and governmental agencies acquiring durable physical assets. The totals do not, however, correspond exactly with the details published for gross fixed capital formation in the National Income and Expenditure Accounts because of further adjustments made for the purpose of the national accounting system. These adjustments comprise deductions for defence construction, net sales of used motor vehicles, scrap and salvage and an addition for transfer costs of land and existing buildings.

The totals for capital expenditure published by Industrial Organization and Finance Division (IOFD) will not correspond exactly to this report as a result of IOFD's concentration on company level data for the private sector. Also in contrast to the capital expenditures series, IOFD includes the purchase price of land and used buildings.

The present report by ICSD differs in several ways from related upstream expenditures published by Natural Resources Canada (NRCan), Energy Policy Sector and the Manufacturing and Energy Division of Statistics Canada. First, the comparability of exploration and development statistics in the petroleum and natural gas industry is restricted because the Manufacturing and Energy Division of Statistics Canada includes in its presentation land sites purchased for construction purposes, as well as land acquisition and rentals. In the non-conventional sector, the Manufacturing and Energy Division also includes the acquisition of housing. The Energy Policy Sector of Natural Resources Canada, and Manufacturing and Energy Division in its presentation, include expenditures for geological and geophysical activities. These expenditures are not considered as part of "Capital Formation" for National Accounts purposes and are not included in this report. Further, NRCan and Manufacturing and Energy Division collect "Other Capital Expenditures" at a national level while ICSD requests them provincially. Finally, Manufacturing and Energy Division collects its data for the calender year, where feasible, and not by fiscal year, in contrast with NRCan and ICSD. Impact of this difference, however, should be minimal.

When possible, the capital expenditures survey complies with the practices of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (CICA), however, the data reported by establishments often reflects the expensed cost of items which should be capitalized. Leased assets are reported by the lessor for the capital expenditures survey, whereas the CICA recommends that assets acquired through capital (financial) lease be accounted for by the lessee.

Sources

Surveyed data

The majority of industries covered under the expenditures series are surveyed. All establishments selected for the sample during the three survey periods (see "Survey periods") will receive either the regular survey questionnaire (short or long form), a specialized survey questionnaire (long or short form) or the new project questionnaire. The type of questionnaire an establishment receives depends on the industry, the expected level of expenditure, the survey being conducted and whether or not the establishment is classified as a new project (for example, out of frame or outlier).

The regular short questionnaire is most often used during each of the three survey periods. This questionnaire collects basic information on capital construction, capital machinery and equipment, repair construction and repair machinery and equipment, gross book value, capacity utilization in the manufacturing and mining sectors, reasons for change in expenditures, work in progress and leasing. Note that establishments are asked to report repair expenditures on the actual survey only. An establishment will receive one of the other questionnaire types if it is expected to spend a large amount on capital, has been operating in a specialized industry or has been categorized as a new project.

The regular long questionnaire is used only during the actual survey period and is distributed to establishments that have previously reported large capital expenditures. This questionnaire goes beyond the basic data assembled by the short form to collect information related to asset detail, asset value, reason for disposals, interest payments capitalized, number of robots and leases by type of asset (see survey 2803).

Specialized questionnaires are used for the mining industry and the petroleum and natural gas industry. New project questionnaires are sent to new establishments that are considered to be either not yet on the frame because they are not in production or outliers on the frame.

Apart from surveying establishments, the capital expenditures series also uses reporting arrangements in the data collection process. Some respondents operating within Canada are unable to provide the required provincial breakdown of expenditures during the reporting periods. Consolidated reports are used to collect data from such respondents. These reports are subsequently allocated to the provinces based on related charactistics. It might also be the case that the number of locations administered by an establishment are too numerous for conventional sampling. To facilitate the reporting of capital expenditures by these establishments, data are collected through a reporting entity known as provincial establishments. However, the locations covered under the provincial establishment’s report must all be within the same industry.

All respondents are asked to report expenditures for their 12 months fiscal period for which the final day occurs between April 1 of the reference year and March 31 of the following year.

Non-surveyed data

Although the capital expenditures series provides estimates of the expenditures attributable to each NAICS division, they are not all surveyed. In these cases, estimates of capital expenditures are produced based on indicators of production, consumption and costs associated with operation in that industry.

The value of capital expenditures in the **fishing** industry for all survey periods, is based on the statistical modelling of data obtained from the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Canada.

Estimated changes in capital expenditures in the **construction** industry for all survey periods are based on the trend observed in the capital expenditures for buillding and engineering construction in the whole economy. The underlying

assumption is that the value of new construction work put in place, both in residential and non-residential sectors, is providing a reliable indicator of the demand placed on the construction industry, and therefore of the industries' own investment in capital. Fiscal data are also used for the purpose of provincial distribution.

In addition, **housing** investment is produced by the Current Investment Indicators Section and is based on projected housing starts, building costs and the value of alterations and improvements in each province. **Residential infrastructure** put in place by developers has been estimated for and the value of that infrastructure which will be turned over to municipalities upon completion has been included in the capital expenditures series under local government investments in capital.

Data collection arrangements

Within Statistics Canada several divisions participate in the collection of data which are incorporated into the final production of capital expenditure estimates by the Investment and Capital Stock Division. The Agriculture Division collects information on intentions, preliminary actual and actual capital expenditures from the Farm Financial Survey. The Public Institutions Division expedites the collection process by providing information from its Local Government Capital Expenditure Survey, while Manufacturing and Energy Division, throught its Oil and Gas Extraction Survey, provides data on Oil and Gas extraction industry. Housing estimates are produced by the Current Investment Indicators Section (Investment and Capital Stock Division).

Furthermore, the capital expenditures series consolidates data collected by agencies or departments external to Statistics Canada. In some provinces and territories, data related to public sector are collected by provincial/territorial statistical focal point and incorporated into the capital expenditures series. Mining industry data are collected by Natural Resources Canada.

Survey periods

Both survey periods are organized and timed to collect three sets of annual data related to intentions, preliminary actual and actual capital and repair expenditures for all sectors of the economy (See text table 1).

Text table 1
Capital expenditures series data collection

Data [1]	Collection period [1]	Release date
Intentions (Y)	November (Y-1) to February (Y)	February
Preliminary actual ((Y-1)	November (Y-1) to February (Y)	February
Actual (Y-2)	March (Y-1) to October (Y-1)	February

1. Y = current calendar year.

Quality assurance

Non-Response follow-up

Low response rate to the survey within a specific industry and province/territory represents the primary reason for follow-up. Initially, a general reminder is sent in the form of a mailout to the entire delinquent portion of the sample. If non-response continues, establishments in areas of lowest coverage are solicited by telephone for the return of the completed questionnaire. Actively canvasing sampled non-response establishments increases the response rate and, as a result, estimation for the non-sampled portion of the frame are made more accurate (see "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Methodology").

Editing

After the questionnaires have been completed and returned, the process of quality assurance continues through data editing. Data are screened at the micro level for internal, survey over survey and year over year inconsistencies.

Add-check edits identify expenditure data that are incorrectly reported in dollars rather than thousands, percentage data failing to add to 100 percent and/or inconsistencies related to the reported totals. Large difference edits evaluate the consistency of reported expenditures by comparing the current data with reports from a previous survey within the same year and from a different year. On the actual survey for respondents receiving long forms, asset detail edits identify all establishments reporting expenditures on assets or asset details which are inconsistent with previous questionnaire returns or inconsistent with assets commonly used in the respondent's industry. Edit tests will flag reported data for confirmation based on thresholds which are set after evaluating industry coverage and geographic location. In addition, new and large project data are collected from newspapers, trade journals and industry reports. This information is compared to reported data and any inconsistencies are flagged for confirmation.

Once an establishment's reported expenditures data have been flagged by the edit process, additional questionnaire data are consulted for an explanation. For example, the questionnaire section entitled, "Reasons for changes in capital expenditures", contains respondent supplied explanations for changes in capital expenditure. However, if the reason for the inconsistency cannot be ascertained from the questionnaire or other industry information, the reporting establishment is contacted directly for confirmation. Based on this inquiry the data reported are updated to include either new data or an explanation of expenditures.

Other micro data editing may occur for reported Gross Book Value or Capacity Utilization. Gross book value edits occur when the reported gross book value of an establishments assets does not coincide with the previously reported gross book value plus current investment in new capital net of disposals. In this case, the establishment is contacted for confirmation of (or an update to) the reported data. Capacity utilization edits identify all those manufacturing and mining establishments operating at less than expected manufacturing or mining capacity. If previous reports are significantly different from the current questionnaire response, the establishment is contacted to confirm or update the reported data.

Macro data evaluation

After the estimation process (see "Estimation"), a comprehensive data set exists for the surveyed and non-surveyed portions of the universe (frame) and therefore trend analysis for the various industries can begin. Commencing with an evaluation of the year over year (or percentage) change in each industry, provinces/territories that have industries or sub-industries experiencing unusual activity are highlighted. In addition, this type of analysis also identifies industries which have the largest impact on Canadian aggregates.

Macro analysis continues with the assessment of information which may be effecting the expenditures in a specific province or industry. This additional information might come in the form of economic indicators such as GDP, productivity, capacity utilization, profits or technological innovation. Factors influencing the expenditures might also include government policies (fiscal policy, monetary policy, grants and/or subsidies) or industry specific information such as meters drilled, import/export data or building permits. Although causality is not drawn, the analysis attempts to link information directly and indirectly related to the industry with recent trends in capital expenditures. As a by product of this analysis, those industries experiencing exceptional activity will undergo further micro data evaluation to determine the reason for the large year over year change.

Methodology

Introduction

The Capital Expenditures Survey (CES) produces data on investment made in Canada, in all types of Canadian industries. These data are gathered twice a year, at two very specific times. This permits follow-up on intentions and achievements in terms of investment, on an annual basis. A single sample is used to collect data for three different fiscal years. An initial questionnaire is mailed to sample units in March of fiscal year Y. It collects actual data for fiscal year Y-1, which has just ended. A second questionnaire is then mailed to the same units in October of fiscal year Y. That questionnaire collects preliminary actual data for fiscal year Y, which will end in a few months, and intentions data for fiscal year Y+1. The sample is selected in November of fiscal year Y-1.

Just as one sample is used to collect data for three different fiscal years, one fiscal year is covered by three different samples. One sample produces intentions data for fiscal year Y. One year later, a second sample produces preliminary actual data for fiscal year Y. One year further on, a third sample produces actual data for fiscal year Y.

In February of year Y, Investment and Capital Stock Division (ICSD) publishes the results of the Survey on Actual Data (SA) for fiscal year Y-2, the Survey on Preliminary Actual Data (SPA) for fiscal year Y-1, and the Survey on Intentions (SI) for fiscal year Y.

In the SI and SPA surveys, the variables of interest are capital expenditures on new construction (CC) and capital expenditures on new machinery and new equipment (CM). In the SA survey, we add repair expenditures on construction (RC) as well as repair expenditures on machinery and equipment (RM). In addition, the SA survey produces more detailed estimates for new capital. In fact, capital expenditures by type of assets are also available in the publication catalogue no. 61-223-X **Capital Expenditures by Type of Asset**.

Methodology by industrial sector

As in any survey covering several industrial sectors, the methodology for the CES survey differs from one sector to another and thus requires very detailed explanations that are impossible to cover in one section. The following is how the methodology for the various industrial sectors is divided under the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS):

Sector 11, sub-sector 111 and 112 (Crop and Animal Production Industries):

- The survey is conducted by Agriculture Division (AD) which adds investment questions to some of their surveys of farmers. The data are processed by AD and the estimates are re-integrated into the bi-annual publication. Refer to "Non-surveyed data" in "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Sources" for more details.

Sector 11, sub-sector 114 (Fishing, Hunting and Trapping Industry) and sector 23 (Construction Industry):

- There is no survey. The data published are based on economic indicators. For more details, refer to "Non-surveyed data" in "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Sources".

Sector 91, sub-sector 913 (Local Governments):

- The survey is conducted by Public Institutions Division (PID) which uses this opportunity to request the distribution of investment expenditures by function for their own publication "Public Sector Finance". The data, however, are processed by ICSD and usually are in the same format as most of the data gathered by ICSD. For more details on the sampling methodology, see Pandher (1995). It should be noted that in the case of Quebec, a special arrangement provides investment values for the province.

Sectors 21, sub-sectors 211 (Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas) and 212 (Mining) and 91 sub-sectors 911, 912 and 914 (Federal Government, Provincial and Territorial Governments and Aboriginal Government):

- A sample using a model based methodology has been preserved. The treatment is the same for the remainder of the samples with only a few exceptions. For more details, see Lacroix (1991).

Sector 21 Canadian industry 213119 (Other support activities for mining), sector 55 Canadian industry 551114 (Head-office), and sector 81, sub-sector 814 (Private households):

- There are no surveys and no estimates for these sectors.

Other industrial sectors:

- The methodology used will be described in this section, in particular a model-assisted estimation method.

In fact, the next sections discuss primarily the methodology used for sampling, data editing, outlier detection, imputation and estimation of the other sectors. The information on the methodology of the industrial sectors other than that described in the last point, is available in the reference documents cited.

Survey frame

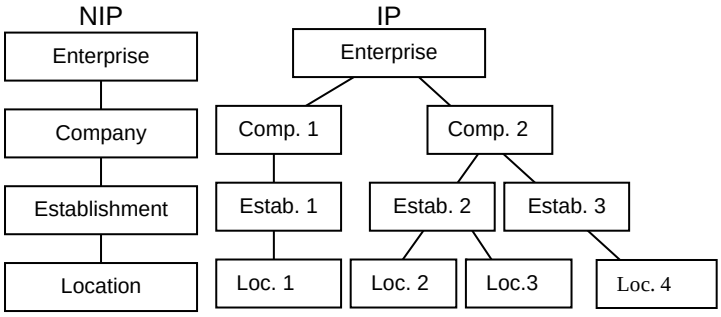
The frame consists primarily of the Business Register (BR) developed by Statistics Canada. Business Register Division (BRD) is responsible for maintenance and updating of the register. The register is used by a large number of surveys that in turn provide it with feedback to ensure that the latest changes in the business world are incorporated into the BR as quickly as possible.

The BR contains the units required to establish our final survey frame. They are arranged hierarchically as follows: Enterprise - Company - Establishment - Location. An enterprise may comprise several companies, each of which may have several establishments that in turn may operate in several locations. This so-called “statistical” structure is in fact a model of the operational structure described by the enterprise itself. Based on the information available for each level of the operational structure, we define the corresponding statistical structure. For example, to be considered an establishment, a respondent must be able to supply the BR with the wages and rates of pay, income and major inputs in the operational process.

For these units that are part of the non-integrated portion (NIP) of the BR, the statistical structure is linear: an enterprise is related to a single company, a single establishment and a single location. In the integrated portion (IP), the structure may be linear but usually is more complex. Figure 1 illustrates both structures.

Figure 1

Statistical structures



The sampling unit selected for the Capital Expenditure Survey is the establishment, which best corresponds to the gathering and disclosure of investment data. For more details on the BR, refer to Cuthill (1996).

When the sample is drawn in November, a new ”image” is taken from the BR. With the new Unified Enterprise Survey, the BR has improved its coverage therefore the “image” is now more complete and up to date. Since the Capital Expenditures Survey is part of the unified survey, it uses this new image for the purpose of sampling.

Since the questionnaires are mailed out in the following March and October, and given the dynamic nature of businesses, we can be certain that new projects will start up after the sample is selected. To be sure that major investments are not “overlooked”,units are added to the sample even after the first mailing when the project is deemed important enough. These “new projects”, as they are called, are found from newspapers, company reports or lists of building permits. These are sampled with certainty and allow us to avoid gross under-estimation of the value of investment in their industries.

It should be noted that certain units, such as new projects, which we want to have in the sample have incomplete information.Income, which is known for all units on the frame, may be unknown for these units. Since income is used in a range of processes (imputation, estimation, etc.), these units are grouped together to be dealt with separately during data processing.

Grouping

Before sampling begins, all units from the private sector not in the mining and manufacturing industries are grouped together using the following method. All establishments operating in the same province, in the same six-digit-code industrial sector and under the same enterprise have been grouped together in a single super-establishment. The income of the super-establishment is the sum of all income for the establishments that comprise it, while the remaining information is taken from the head of the group, either the head officewhere possible, or the establishment with the highest income, where applicable. For the public sector, all the units are in the sample.

Once the new universe is constructed with the new super-establishments, all units with income of less than a certain limit are eliminated from the frame unless they constitute head offices or laboratories, in which case the units are chosen with certainty. This procedure is instituted to avoid “losing” these units, which generate practically no income, but might account for substantial investment.

The limit that delineates the units non-surveyed is determined as a function of province and industry. It varies from $100,000 to $3,185,000 depending on the size of the units within the industry and the province grouping. The limit is calculated in such a way that a maximum of 10% of the total revenue in the group is excluded from sampling. This allows reducing the response burden for small units and thus follows the bureau guidelines. The non-covered portion is estimated using administrative data when it is available (refer "Estimation" for more details).

When all groups have been assembled and the small units have been eliminated, the survey population is ready for stratification.

Sampling

The sampling is divided into the three traditional parts: stratification, allocation and selection. These are described in the following text.

Stratification

The sample has first been stratified by geographic location, industrial classification and also by country of control in order to answer new needs. The geographic division is based on the 13 provinces and territories, with no other refinement (no infra-provincial stratification). Twelve countries of control were considered in the stratification this year: Canada, USA, Germany, Japan, France, Great Britain, Sweden, Italy, Netherlands, China, Hong Kong and Australia.The remaining countries were grouped together. For the industrial stratification, the 2002 NAICS is used at the level required for estimation purposes. If, for example, for a certain industry, the most disaggregated level published corresponds to the 3-digit NAICS, this will be the stratification level. It should be noted that for the

remainder of the section, the 6-digit NAICS will be abbreviated as NAICS-6, the 5-digit NAICS as NAICS-5, and so forth.

Text table 1 shows, by industry, the most disaggregated possible publication levels for provincial and Canadian estimates.

Text table 1
Most disaggregated publication levels

Industry sector	NAICS code sector	NAICS publication level
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	3
Mining and oil and gas extraction	21	3 to 6
Utilities	22	4
Manufacturing (NAICS -3 316 and 323)	31-33	3
Wholesale trade	41	3
Retail trade	44-45	3
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	3
Information and cultural industries	51	3
Finance and insurance	52	3
Real Estate and rental leasing	53	4
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	4
Management of companies and enterprises	55	2
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	3
Education services	61	4
Health care and social assistance	62	3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	71	3
Accomodations and food services	72	3
Other services	81	3
Public administration	91	3

All provincial publication levels are at the sector level except for the Manufacturing industry where it is at the NAICS-3 level for four provinces: Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

Allocation

Once the initial stratification has been introduced, we compute the coefficient of variation (CV) (see "Estimation" for more information on CV) to be targeted using the revenue variable to reach the CV set for the most disaggregated publication level, in our case by province and different industrial classification level as defined previously. An example helps to better define the situation.

Assume that we want to publish estimates for sector 72 (Accommodations and Food Services), which corresponds to NAICS-3 at the Canada level and the whole industry at the Province / Territory level. We then construct text table 2, in which the number of provinces has been reduced to 3 and the number of NAICS-3 for the industry as a whole is 2, specifically the sub-sectors (SS) 721 and 722.

Text table 2
Cross publication for sector 72

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	...	...	...	15%
SS722	...	...	...	15%
CV	15%	15%	15%	...

The initial stratification corresponds to each cell in text table 2 and the marginals correspond to the estimates we wish to publish. If, for example, we wish to publish estimates with a target CV of 15%, we must first compute the CV to be targeted for each cell, so that the marginal CVs are met.

Before we can compute the CV required at the cell levelto reach the CV set for the marginals, we must adjust the marginal CVs. In fact, we cannot obtain 15% CVs in both directions, because when we set the variance in one direction to obtain the targeted CV, we automatically set the variance (thus the CV) for the other direction and we are "subject to" the resulting CV. With the knowledge that the CVs in both directions cannot be simultaneously equal to the targeted CV (unless by chance), we have chosen to minimize the distance from the marginal CVs to the target CV. In one direction, we then obtain a resulting CV greater than the target CV and in the other, a CV less than this same CV. This is done by minimizing the distance between the resulting CVs and the target CV under the constraint that the variances must be the same in both directions. In mathematical terms:

Minimize $(CV^c - CV^A)^2 + (CV^c - CV^B)^2$
under the constraint $V^A = V^B$

where CV^A and CV^B represent the CVs attainable in both directions, CV^c represents the target CV and $V^A$and V^B represents the variances in both directions.

Let us call the resulting CV the new target CV. In the preceding example, we could end up with new target CVs as in text table 3.

Text table 3
New target CVs (closest to the targeted CV)

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	...	...	...	11%
SS722	...	...	...	11%
CV	18%	18%	18%	...

To reach the new target CV, we must compute what the targeted CVs should be for each of the initial strata by using a raking ratio algorithm as described in Latouche (1988).

Using the letters A and B again to designate the two directions (A the geographic direction and B the industrial direction, for example), we recompute the cell CVs until the combination of the CVs on the same line or in the same column is close enough to the target CV for the corresponding marginal.

$$CV_r^B(\hat{Y}_{ij}) = CV_{(r-1)}^A(\hat{Y}_{ij}) * \frac{CV(\hat{Y}_{.j})\hat{Y}_{.j}}{\sqrt{\sum_j (CV_{(r-1)}^A(\hat{Y}_{ij}))^2 \hat{Y}_{ij}^2}}$$

$$CV_r^A(\hat{Y}_{ij}) = CV_{(r-1)}^B(\hat{Y}_{ij}) * \frac{CV(\hat{Y}_{i.})\hat{Y}_{i.}}{\sqrt{\sum_j (CV_{(r-1)}^B(\hat{Y}_{ij}))^2 \hat{Y}_{ij}^2}}$$

where:

r	denotes the current iteration,
r-1	denotes the preceding iteration,
i.	denotes the marginal in direction A,
.j	denotes the marginal in direction B,
ij	denotes a crossover of directions A and B and
Y	corresponds to the total for the income variable for a given group.

The algorithm stops when the convergence criterion (0.1%) is met or after a maximum of 10 iterations. It should be noted here that the algorithm converges very quickly and is almost certain to reach the targeted CV for the marginals. Text table 4 illustrates the result of the iterative procedure.

Text table 4
Cell CVs after iteration

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	20%	23%	24%	11%
SS722	17%	20%	21%	11%
CV	18%	18%	18%	...

Now that the CV is set for each of the initial strata (these correspond to the cells in the preceding table), we can stratify them into two major strata: large, in which the sample is conducted with certainty, and small, in which the sampling is conducted under a probability scheme so the new target CV can be attained. The preferred method for splitting cells in two is that advanced by Hidiroglou (1986) which has the merit of minimizing the sampling size while attaining the target CV. The technique is simple: start with the equation that gives the CV for the initial stratum

$$CV(\hat{Y})^2 = \frac{\frac{(N-t)*(N-n(t))}{(n(t)-t)} S^2_{(N-t)}}{\hat{Y}^2}$$

where	N	denotes the population size,
	n(t)	denotes the total number of units to be sampled,
	t	denotes the total number of units in the take-all stratum,
	S^2 (N-t)	denotes the variance in the takesome stratum and
	Y	corresponds to the total of the income variable for the stratum.

It can be rewritten to isolate n(t), the total number of units to be sampled based on t, the number of units sampled with certainty:

$$n(t) = t + \frac{(N-t)^2 S^2_{(N-t)}}{CV^2 \hat{Y}^2 + (N-t) S^2_{(N-t)}}$$

We then must clearly understand the function to find its minimum point. This can be attained through an iterative process that computes the following two parameters after converging: the dividing value separating the initial stratum into two final strata as well as the sample size for each of the strata. There will be t units in the take-all stratum and n(t) - t units to be taken in the take-somestratum. This process will have taken the minimum number of units to attain the target CV set.

It is highly likely that we will not obtain the precise target CV for the cells. The CV reached is usually close, but for some cells may be as much as 2% below the target CV. The effect of this is a slight change in the CVs targeted for the marginals. Text table 5 reproduces the results from text table 4 following application of Hidiroglou's algorithm.

Text table 5
Final cell CVs after iterations

	Province 1	Province 2	Province 3	CV
SS721	20.1%	22.8%	24.0%	10.8%
SS722	17.2%	21.5%	20.4%	11.7%
CV	18.1%	18.9%	17.8%	...

Once this step is complete, we can then proceed with the actual selection of the sample.

Selection

For the take-some strata, selection is based on a simple random process under the constraints of minimizing the overlap with the Unified Enterprise Survey (UES) (For more details on this survey, see Simard and al. (2001)). A minimal sampling fraction of 1% and a minimum of 3 units sampled by stratum. In the take-all strata, all units are sampled with certainty.

Data editing

Once the sample has been selected, a questionnaire is mailed out and respondents are urged to complete and return it. Units that have not responded are subject to mail and telephone follow-up to ensure the data is obtained. A special effort is made for units in the take-all strata.

Once the data have been captured, some edits are conducted for each establishment. For example, several rules of consistency are in place to ensure that if some fields are coded, all related fields are also coded. For example, we can ensure that the sum of the parts equals the whole, that certain cells are properly filled out, etc.

Some edits focus directly on investment data. For example, if historical data are available, some tolerance rules are applied.

When no historical data are available, all respondents reporting investment of $10,000,000 or more are the subject of thorough checks. It should be noted that these rules are subject to change.

Finally, a large number of qualitative (rather than quantitative) editing rules are also in place. For more details on editing rules, see Corneau (1995).

Outlier detection

Detection may be conducted at four levels, beginning at the most disaggregated. If there are not at least 25 units at this level, we proceed to the next level. As many as three variables may be involved in defining these levels: industrial level, size and geographic area.

There are three size categories: take-all stratum with known income, take-all stratum with unknown income, and take-some stratum.

With respect to geographic areas, units are located in large provinces (Que., Ont., Alta. and B.C.), mid-sized provinces (N.S., N.B., Man. and Sask.), or small provinces (P.E.I., Y.T., N.W.T., Nvt. and N.L.).

The four detection levels are:

Level 1: NAICS-3 * Size *Que., Ont., Alta., B.C., small and mid-sized provinces (separated)
Level 2: NAICS-3 * Size * large provinces and small and mid-sized provinces (together)
Level 3: NAICS-3 * Size *Canada
Level 4: Sector *Canada

When publication is at the Sector level for an industry, detection begins at the most aggregate level, for example, level 4.

In addition, the outlier detection module is run before and after imputation. After imputation, this is done with the imputed data and permits detection of outliers among the imputed data.

The Hidiroglou-Berthelot (1986) method is used to detect them. Establishment "i" is considered an outlier if one of the two relations is checked:

$Y_i < M - C^*DQ_1$

$Y_i > M + C^*DQ_3$

where:

$DQ_1 = Max(M-Q_1, |A^*M|)$,

$DQ_3 = Max(Q_3-M, |A^*M|)$,

M is the median (the point at which exactly 50% of establishments lie on either side),

Q_1 is the first quartile (25% of establishments are smaller and 75% are larger),

Q_3 is the third quartile (75% of establishments are smaller and 25% are larger),

A and C take the values of 0.5 and 20 respectively.

Ratios are used to detect outliers: CC over revenue and CM over revenue. If an establishment is found to be an outlier for one of these ratios, it is automatically considered an outlier for both investment variables, CC and CM. In the case of the SA, the same procedure is carried out for the RC and RM variables as for the CC and CM variables.

Imputation

Records found to be outliers are not imputed since the consistency rules have already been applied and the investment reported by the respondent is deemed valid. These records are simply excluded from calculation of the average during imputation of non-respondents. Moreover, if some of the establishments found to be outliers form part of the take-some strata, they are moved up to the take-all strata with known revenues and the selection probability for residual units is recomputed.

For records to be imputed, three imputation methods are used to proceed with evaluation of the missing data. There is no partial imputation: the two variables of interest, CC and CM (RC and RM are added in the case of the SA) are available or missing for each establishment. The three methods therefore allow us to impute all of the variables in parallel. The first method is simply the substitution with the historical value. For the following surveys, we use the historical value as long as that value is available for the same reference year:

$Y_{its} = Y_{it(s-1)}$

where t is the reference year, s the current survey, s-1 the most recent preceding survey for which the data are reported and y is the variable of interest.

For the Survey on Intentions (SI), since it is the first survey for a given reference year and then, no historical data are available for the same year, we use historical information from the previous year:

$Y_{its} = Y_{i(t-1)(s-1)}$

Where t-1 is the previous reference year.

We should note that this last imputation is also used for the variables RC and RM since these variables are required only for the Survey on Actual Data, so no historical value is available for the same reference year.

The second method is used when no historical value is available for a unit. In this case, we impute using the current ratio method:

$$y_{it} = \frac{\bar{y}_t}{\bar{x}_t} x_{it}$$

where x is revenue.

The third method is used for units without historical value and a revenue unknown. In this case, we use the imputation by the average of current values:

$$y_{it} = \bar{y}_t$$

An important factor when computing the imputed value is the level at which imputation is conducted. In fact, the imputation is conducted if the imputation group includes at least 10 establishments for which the questionnaire is complete and if these represent at least 25% of units in the group.

Imputation groups

The initial imputation group corresponds to the stratum used for sampling once it is updated with the new data gathered. If one of the preceding constraints (10 units, 25% of units) is not met, we move to a more aggregated imputation group within the same industrial group and in the same size group, but in which all provinces are combined. As in outlier detection, the possible sizes are take-all stratum with known income, take-all stratum with unknown income and take-some stratum.

If the constraints still are not met, the industries are grouped. For example, all NAICS-6s from a given NAICS-5 are combined. We remain at the Canada level and within the same size group. The most aggregated level we can reach corresponds to the groups for all NAICS-3s in a given sector, at the Canada level, for one size group where the last level of the take-all stratum with known and unknown revenues are regrouped. Two examples will provide a better understanding.

If an establishment in the Canadian mining industry 212114 in Ontario that is part of the take-some group is to be imputed, we obtain the following sequence:

212114 - Ontario - take-some stratum

212114 - Canada - take-some stratum

21211 - Canada - take-some stratum

2121 - Canada - take-some stratum

212 - Canada - take-some stratum

21 - Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction sector - Canada - take-some stratum

If an establishment in sector 55 (Management of Companies and Enterprises) in Quebec that is part of the take-all group with unknown revenues is to be imputed, we obtain the following sequence:

Sector 55-Quebec-take-all stratum (unknown revenues)

Sector 55-Canada-take-all stratum (unknown revenues)

Sector 55-Canada-take-all stratum (known and unknown revenues)

We should also point out that a record imputed at a disaggregated level can be used to compute the averages during imputation of another record at a more aggregated level. For example, if we manage to impute all records for Alberta at the first imputation level and must move to the next level for records from New Brunswick, these will be imputed at the Canadian level and the imputed Alberta records will be used in computing the averages at the Canadian level.

Once the missing values for establishments are imputed, we can move on to the estimation stage.

Estimation

The ratio estimator is used for estimation with revenue being the auxiliary variable. This method ensures that the final weight multiplied by the income for each unit in the sample matches the known total for the income variable for the entire population in the group. The groups used in this instance correspond to the lowest industry level published within a single size group at the Canadian level. The difference from the original stratum is the grouping at the Canadian level. The following example provides a better understanding.

For an establishment for which the stratum corresponds to NAICS-3 323 of the Manufacturing sector in Nova Scotia for the take-some stratum, we use the estimation group

323 - Canada - take-some stratum

During the survey, an establishment may be reclassified into a new industry or province. This new classification is used to define the domain of publication and it is this classification that will determine where the investments will appear in the final table. The following example provides a better understanding.

If an establishment sampled in Quebec under NAICS-3 411 is found in Ontario under NAICS-3 444, it will have the following characteristics:

stratum: 411 - Quebec

group for computing outliers: 444 - Ontario

initial imputation group: 444 - Ontario

estimation group: 411 - Canada

domain of publication: 444 - Ontario

Here is the ratio estimator formula

$$\hat{Y}_d = \sum_h \sum_{i \varepsilon s_h} w_i y_i(d)$$

where for each unit i of a group g,

$$wi = Di \times Gi, Di = \frac{Nh}{nh}, G_i = \frac{\sum_{j \varepsilon P_g} x_j}{\sum_{j \varepsilon s_g} \frac{x_j}{p_j}} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i(d) = \begin{cases} y_i \; if \; i \varepsilon d \\ 0 \, otherwise \end{cases}$$

where:

x is the auxiliary variable (revenue),

h denotes the stratum,

g denotes the estimation group,

d denotes the domain of publication,

n denotes the sample size,

N denotes the population size,

s denotes the sample,

P denotes the population,

w denotes the final weight,

D denotes the sample weight,

G denotes the control weight ("G-weight"),

y is the variable of interest (investment) and

p denotes the selection probability.

Note that the G-weight calculation is done in such a way that the final weight wi cannot be lower than one. In doing that, we ensure that a respondent's value will be at least that value once it is weighted.

Estimation of variance and calculation of CV

Variance is estimated using Taylor's linearization formula in the case of ratio estimator. This is available in Estevao (1991). Using the same notation as before:

$$\hat{V}(\hat{Y}(d)) = \sum_h \frac{N_h - n_h}{n_n - 1} \frac{n_h}{N_h} \sum_{i \varepsilon s_h} (u_{hi} - \bar{u}_h)^2$$

Where $u_{hi} = \frac{N_h}{n_h} G_i \left(y_i(d) - x_i * \frac{\sum_{i \varepsilon s_g} y_i / p_i}{\sum_{i \varepsilon s_g} x_i / p_i} \right)$

and $\bar{u}_h = \sum_{i \varepsilon s_h} u_{hi} \Big/ n_h$

The coefficient of variation (CV) is computed using the ratio:

$$CV(\hat{Y}(d)) = \frac{\sqrt{\hat{\mathrm{V}}(\hat{\mathrm{Y}}(\mathrm{d}))}}{\hat{\mathrm{Y}}(\mathrm{d})}$$

Estimation adjustment for the non-surveyed portion

Administrative data is used when it is available, for the non-observed portion of the survey.

For the survey on actual data, administrative data from the three previous years is used for creating a model to derive capital expenditures.

For surveys on intentions and preliminary actual data, there is no administrative data covering the reference periods for these surveys. The non-surveyed portion is estimated using the surveyed trend between actual data, intentions and preliminary actual data, which is applied to the estimation of the non-observed portion that has been calculated for the survey on actual data.

On average, estimating the non-observed portion contributes 2% to the total estimation.

Quality indicator

When the estimates are published, a scale distinguishes between the various qualities of accuracy. It combines the effect of sampling (since we did not do a census) and the imputation rate (each imputation (other than historical imputation) adds to the uncertainty of the results). The scale is presented in text table 6.

Text table 6
Quality indicator interpretation

	Imputation rate			
CV	0% to 10%	10% to 33%	33% to 60%	60% and more
0% to 5%	A	B	C	F
5% to 10%	B	C	D	F
10% to 15%	C	D	E	F
15% to 25%	D	E	F	F
25% to 50%	E	F	F	F
50% and more	F	F	F	F

Note(s): [A]Excellent;[B]Very Good;[C]Good;[D]Acceptable;[E]Use with caution; F Too unreliable to be published.

Due to some technical considerations, the quality indicator will not be implemented for the present publication.

Confidentiality

Some confidentiality rules obviously are used to suppress any information that might lead to disclosure of the data supplied by a respondent. These rules allow Statistics Canada to comply with its mandate of non-disclosure of information supplied by respondents. The rules themselves are confidential and are not available for consultation.

Sampling error and non-sampling error

The difference between an estimate based on sample data and the value obtained by surveying the entire population is called the sampling error. This difference varies with sample size, expenditure variability, sampling scheme, and estimation method. In general, the larger a sample, the smaller its sampling error. If the population is very heterogeneous, a larger sample size is required to produce a reliable estimate. The sampling error is measured by a quantity known as the standard deviation. The latter indicates the expected variability of the estimate that will be produced if the expenditures are sampled repeatedly. The actual value of the standard deviation is unknown, but it can be estimated from the sample.

Another measure of precision is the coefficient of variation (CV). The CV is simply the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Hence it is a relative measure of precision and can be used for comparisons across industries or provinces. The smaller the CV, the more reliable the estimate. (See "Data quality, concepts and methodology — Quality measures" section).

Another kind of error is non-sampling error. Although every effort is made to keep such errors to a minimum, they always exist. They are not taken into account in computing the CV, nor are they measured by the CV. Measures such as response rate, coverage rate and imputation rate can be used as indicators of the possible extent of non-sampling errors.

Users and uses

Within Statistics Canada, data collected by capital expenditures surveys are used by the System of National Accounts to benchmark the quarterly projections of gross fixed capital formation by government and businesses. The Investment and Capital Stock Division, National Wealth and Capital Stock Section, uses the investment series to produce estimates of the gross and net capital stock as well as depreciation. In turn, the estimates of capital stock are used in the calculation of productivity estimates. Other Statistics Canada divisions use the investment series in the production of various statistics.

In the public sector, aggregated capital investment data are used by the Department of Finance in the development of fiscal policy and to calculate equalization payments to the provinces. The Bank of Canada uses the capital expenditures series in the development of monetary policy while Industry Canada uses the series in regional industrial policy development. Provincial and territorial statistical agencies and departments use the data for the production of various provincially based statistics.

In the private sector, aggregated capital expenditures data are used in the development of economic forecasts by institutions such as the chartered banks and consulting firms. Analysis of market demands can be conducted using capital expenditures data, while investment intentions can be used for projecting demands on labour and materials. Through special tabulations, suppliers of machinery and equipment can determine market share through an evaluation of the capital expenditures for the identified machinery and equipment within a particular industry.

Expenditure series chronology

In 1941 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics initiated the first actual capital expenditure series with the collection of, among other information, capital expenditure data on selected industries. The first forecast of investment was released to the public in the fall of 1946 as **Capital, Repair and Maintenance Expenditures of Business Enterprises in Canada: Forecast 1946**.

In 1947, the scope of the capital expenditure series was expanded to include capital items charged to operating expenses. The addition of this type of capital expenditure increased the accuracy of the reported data by providing an estimate of all those items which add to the capital stock of the country, but were not capitalized by the reporting industries.

Since 1946, the coverage of capital expenditure survey has grown to encompass more sectors of the economy. Capital expenditures for the mining and manufacturing sub-industries were presented in the **Service Bulletin: Investment Statistics** (catalogue no. 61-007-X) starting in 1975, followed by the first appearance of energy related data in 1976. The release of energy related data in volume 2, number 2 of the **Service Bulletin: Investment Statistics** included current year data as well as estimates dating back to 1955.

In 1978 the first issue of **Capital and Repair Expenditures: Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Canada** (catalogue no. 61-214-X) was released with estimates for 1976 and 1977.

The introduction of *The Daily* (catalogue no. 11-001-X), in 1980, signified the replacement of the Service Bulletin as the primary vehicle for disseminating mining industry and energy related industries capital expenditure data. Expenditures for the mining sector appeared in this format from 1980 to 1982.

Energy related data was incorporated into **Capital and Repair Expenditures: Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Canada** (catalogue no. 61-214-X) in 1981. Further developments in the production of manufacturing sub-industry data were achieved in 1982 with the publication of the historical series from 1960 to 1967, for 20 major groups and sub-industries, in **Investment Statistics: Manufacturing Sub-Industries, Canada** (catalogue no. 61-518-X).

The definition of capital expenditures, related to exploration and development in the mining sector, was expanded in 1982 to include field expenditures on all physical work and surveys and other related costs such as applied administration costs, general overhead and lease rental costs. **Investment Statistics: Exploration, Development, Capital and Repair Expenditures by Mining and Exploration Companies** (catalogue no. 61-216-X) was released for the first time in 1983.

In 1986, the 1985 Actual Survey was expanded to include asset detail on new assets, used assets, renovations/retrofit for both construction and machinery and equipment. This new survey format also included other data items such as the reason for disposal/sale/write-downs of fixed assets, age of assets, lives of assets, reasons for expenditure and gross book value of asset. In addition, non-military machinery and equipment expenditures were now included under Department of National Defence expenditures.

Catalogue no. 61-216-X was expanded in 1987 to include detailed data from the petroleum and natural gas industry (dating back to 1985) and energy related industries, which were previously included in catalogue no. 61-214-X.

In line with the National Accounts capital expenditure requirements and the movement toward streamlined operations, Statistics Canada stopped collecting and publishing data on non-producing exploration companies in 1990. These data are now surveyed by Natural Resources Canada.

In 1993, the survey adopted the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification and merged catalogues nos 61-214-X and 61-216-X into **Private and Public Investment in Canada** (catalogue nos 61-205-X and 61-205-X).

The most recent changes start with the 1995 Revised Forecast where a probability sample was almost entirely selected from the the Central Frame Data Base of the Business Register Division.

In 1999, significant changes were implemented to the survey and historical data were recalculated on the same basis back to 1991 to ensure continuity. Note that the data were collected and compiled on the new North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) basis to provide for greater international comparability of economic data; this will differ markedly from the previously used Standard Industrial Classification (1980 SIC). As well data were produced on a January-December calendarized basis and conform to the System of National Accounts concept for capital.

Data prior to 1956 are only available in hard copy form, while subsequent historical data are available on CANSIM or from the Investment and Capital Stock Division of Statistics Canada.

Since 2002, all figures in this release reflect the recent changes to the machinery and equipment series for the inclusion of all software expenditures as capital. This change to the concept used for capital is required by the system of national accounts.

Since 2003, **Private and Public Investment in Canada** incorporates two significant improvements to the data. Estimates are now included to account for capital items charges to operating expense (CICOE) and as well administrative data has been tapped to provide estimates of capital expenditures undertaken by firms falling below the current survey thresholds.

Quality measures

Text table 1
Coverage of the actual expenditures 2010

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	92.7	1.6	5.7	62,261.0	0.9
Utilities	22	54.7	42.6	2.7	23,135.7	1.2
Manufacturing	31-33	47.1	22.0	30.9	15,643.3	3.2
Wholesale trade industries	41	32.4	27.1	40.5	5,324.8	3.9
Retail trade industries	44-45	31.4	29.8	38.8	8,301.5	6.8
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	75.4	15.4	9.3	16,130.4	1.2
Information and cultural industries	51	83.5	8.3	8.2	9,886.2	1.0
Finance and insurance	52	58.3	31.0	10.7	13,152.2	7.8
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	48.4	27.1	24.5	13,567.1	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	26.9	16.3	56.7	3,604.5	5.7
Management of companies and enterprises	55	46.6	20.4	33.0	227.6	8.4
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	28.5	16.0	55.4	1,799.0	4.8
Educational services	61	89.1	8.7	2.2	10,258.8	0.4
Health care and social assistance	62	71.7	19.5	8.8	10,098.8	1.1
Arts, entertainement and recreation	71	40.1	28.5	31.5	1,664.3	5.1
Accommodation and food services	72	39.9	10.2	49.9	3,320.9	7.1
Other services (except Public administration)	81	22.9	6.4	70.6	2,124.8	5.3
Public administration	91	68.5	21.1	10.3	40,381.6	0.6
Total surveyed		-	-	-	**240,882.3**	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,635	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	5,961	-
Housing		-	-	-	94,398	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	**105,994**	-
Grand total					**346,876.6**	**0.9**

Text table 2

Coverage of the preliminary actual 2011

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	72.0	26.8	1.2	73,814.4	0.2
Utilities	22	70.0	26.8	3.1	24,138.5	0.9
Manufacturing	31-33	39.9	25.7	34.4	19,012.3	2.7
Wholesale trade industries	41	23.2	30.3	46.5	6,264.3	2.8
Retail trade industries	44-45	19.2	26.1	54.7	8,898.9	5.4
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	56.8	29.3	13.8	18,880.9	3.3
Information and cultural industries	51	22.5	66.7	10.7	9,037.7	2.9
Finance and insurance	52	69.6	21.6	8.8	13,470.0	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	32.4	34.2	33.4	14,389.6	8.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	25.1	15.4	59.5	4,567.2	12.9
Management of companies and enterprises	55	17.5	39.3	43.2	279.7	39.4
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	13.5	25.4	61.1	3,101.9	7.5
Educational services	61	68.2	30.1	1.7	9,688.6	0.1
Health care and social assistance	62	33.4	52.9	13.7	9,636.1	2.0
Arts, entertainement and recreation	71	46.5	38.3	15.2	2,257.0	2.2
Accommodation and food services	72	12.2	27.6	60.2	3,341.3	19.5
Other services (except Public administration)	81	22.0	15.0	62.9	2,401.2	2.7
Public administration	91	63.8	30.5	5.7	39,635.5	0.2
Total surveyed		-	-	-	**262,815.1**	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,219	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	5,789	-
Housing		-	-	-	97,158	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	**108,166**	-
Grand total					**370,981.9**	**1.0**

Text table 3

Coverage of the intentions 2012

	NAICS code	Reported	Imputed	Estimated	Total	Coefficient of variation
		percent			millions of dollars	percent
Mining, and oil and gas extraction	21	70.9	27.6	1.5	86,898.6	0.3
Utilities	22	76.7	21.4	2.0	27,653.3	0.7
Manufacturing	31-33	37.0	26.2	36.8	20,265.6	2.3
Wholesale trade industries	41	27.7	31.9	40.3	6,650.1	3.0
Retail trade industries	44-45	31.6	22.8	45.6	9,160.3	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	48-49	64.8	25.3	9.9	22,934.9	1.0
Information and cultural industries	51	22.0	67.3	10.7	9,062.0	1.7
Finance and insurance	52	68.7	21.8	9.5	11,558.3	1.1
Real estate and rental and leasing	53	26.1	44.3	29.6	12,780.4	8.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	54	2.7	16.4	80.9	4,632.1	11.1
Management of companies and enterprises	55	21.6	39.1	39.3	226.3	37.5
Administration and support, waste management and remediation services	56	23.7	28.3	47.9	3,135.0	4.1
Educational services	61	72.8	24.5	2.7	9,003.3	0.2
Health care and social assistance	62	59.2	32.0	8.8	9,599.5	1.0
Arts, entertainement and recreation	71	47.8	38.2	14.0	2,382.0	1.8
Accommodation and food services	72	14.1	38.9	47.0	3,059.0	10.1
Other services (except Public administration)	81	24.6	17.4	58.0	2,207.2	6.0
Public administration	91	58.5	35.1	6.4	41,126.1	0.5
Total surveyed		-	-	-	**282,334.0**	-
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	11	-	-	-	5,210	-
Construction	23	-	-	-	6,060	-
Housing		-	-	-	100,509	-
Total non-surveyed		-	-	-	**111,778**	-
Grand total					**394,112.2**	**1.0**

Appendix I

Glossary

AD	Agriculture Division
BR	Business Register
BRD	Business Register Division
CC	Capital expenditures for new construction
CES	Capital Expenditure Survey
CM	Capital expenditures for new machinery and new equipment
CV	Coefficient of variation
ICSD	Investment and Capital Stock Division
IP	Integrated Portion
NIP	Non-integrated portion
NAICS	North American Industrial Classification System
PID	Public Institution Division
RC	Repair expenditures on construction
RM	Repair expenditures on machinery and equipment
SA	Survey on Actual Data
SI	Survey on Intentions
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SPA	Survey on Preliminary Actual Data
SS	Sub-sector

Coefficient of variation (c.v.) is presented in order to assist the user in judging the quality of the estimate. The sample estimate and its standard error (derived from the coefficient of variation) may be used to construct an interval within which the unknown census value is expected to be contained with a prescribed confidence. For example: if the estimate of the number of employees is 1,000 and the coefficient of variation is 2%, then the standard error or the estimate is 20 (2% of 1,000); therefore, it can be said that 95 times out of 100, the true value, had a census been taken, would be in the interval between 960 and 1040 (twice the standard error below and above the estimate).

Users should therefore be wary of estimates with high standard errors or with coefficients of variation which change significantly from survey to survey; this is a clear indication that the sample is changing and that the annual movements should be interpreted with caution.

Letter and significance	**Coefficient of variation**
A Excellent	0% to 5%
B Very good	5% to 10%
C Good	10% to 15%
D Acceptable	15% to 25%
E Use with caution	25% to 50%
F too unreliable to be published	50% and more

Computer assisted assets are assets that possess the ability to be programmed for a wide variety of functions and, to a degree, adjust their behaviour in response to changes in their physical environment. Includes robots, numerically controlled machine tool equipment and individual computerized machines.

Development drilling expenditures are reported gross whether capitalized or expensed, before deducting any incentive grants and then include expenses for drilling within the proven area of an oil or gas reservoir to the depth of a stratigraphic horizon known to be productive for the purpose of extracting oil or gas reserves. This covers costs

of dry wells, including casing and other materials and equipment abandoned in place, productive wells, including capped wells, and wells still in progress at year end. Also included are costs incurred in fighting blow-outs, runaways and in replacing damaged equipment.

Downstream expenditures include petrochemical operations and the refining, marketing, transportation of petrochemical products.

Enhanced recovery projects include only expenditures on facilities in tertiary projects involving steam injection, miscible flooding. Included are capitalized injection fuel (miscible fluid) costs, as well as the cost of drilling and equipping injection wells /service wells.

Expenditures on administration and general overhead in the field may include such items as office rental and support costs, secretarial services, miscellaneous transportation and accommodation, general supplies and equipment, vehicle expenses (repair and maintenance), storage, radio and telecommunications, cooks, watchmen, janitors and miscellaneous supervision.

Exploration drilling expenditures are reported gross, whether capitalized or expensed, before deducting any incentive grants, and include drilling outside a proven area, or within a proven area but to a previously untested horizon, in order to determine whether oil or gas reserves exist, rather than to develop proven reserves discovered by previous drilling. They include the cost of dry wells, casing and other materials and equipment abandoned in place, productive wells, including capped wells and wells still in progress at year end. Also included are costs incurred in fighting blow-outs, runaways and in replacing damaged equipment.

Field expenditures category includes airborne, surface and underground exploration expenditures. These include the costs of staking, aerial surveys, assessment; diamond drilling, as well as geological, geophysical, and geochemical work, trenching and other surface work, exploration shafts, and other underground exploration work.

General exploration expenditures represent all activities and support applied to the search for and delineation of mineral deposits on properties where no production is taking place. General exploration expenditures include field expenditures on all physical work and surveys, mineral lease rental and other land costs, administration, general overhead and head office expenses.

Geological and geophysical expenditures refer to costs associated with seismic crew expenses initiated by the companies own workers and those on contract. Expenses incurred for camp, bulldozing and dirt work, flying crews in and out, seismograph, velocity survey, gravity meter, magnetometer, core drilling, photogeological digital processing, magnetic playback, bottom hole contribution, environmental impact studies and/or other similar pre-exploration expenditures. All seismic or geological and geophysical expenditures are reported in this category, whether such activity is deemed exploration or development by the company.

Head office expenses represent the portion of the total costs incurred at the head office which are applicable to exploration or development work in the province for which the report is made. These expenses may include costs such as workmen's compensation, workers' benefits, office overhead, legal costs or any costs which have not been reported in Field Expenditures, Mineral Lease/Land Costs or Administrative Expenditures.

Mine-site development expenditures are incurred from all work done to outline, block-out and gain access to ore and prepare it for production, on properties in production or committed to production (drilling and excavation to extend proven ore in a producing mine). This includes field expenditures on physical work, mineral lease and other land costs and administrative general overhead and head office expenses. Expenditures on physical work include the costs associated with stripping, shafts, cross-cuts, drifts, ramps, rises, diamond drilling and various services such as hoisting and ventilating.

Mine-site exploration expenditures represent all activities and support applied to the search for and delineation of additionalmineral deposits (a separate mine) on properties in production or committed to production. Mine-site exploration expenditures include field expenditures on all physical work and surveys (for example, hoisting and ventilating), mineral lease rental and other land costs, administration, general overhead and head office expenses.

Within mine-site exploration and as well as development work, the field expenditures shown are those outlays applicable only to physical work and surveys. The other related field costs, such as applied administrative costs, general overhead, and lease rental costs, can be derived residually.

Mineral lease rental and other land costs include staking cost and fees, including recording fees; licensing and leasing application and renewal fees and rentals; costs of permits; legal fees pertaining to land or claims; fees paid in lieu of assessment work and costs incurred in meeting environmental requirements.

Natural gas processing plants consists of the capitalized amounts of the plants, including structures, measuring, regulating and related equipment.

Non-conventional sector relates to operations in the geophysical areas of Cold Lake, Peace River, Athabasca, Wabasca and Lindbergh. The products derived from these operations are either crude bitumen or bitmen processed to the level of synthetic oil at synthetic oil plants.

Non-production facilities include automotive, airplane, communication, warehouse, dock, office and miscellaneous equipment not elsewhere specified.

Outliers are establishments that have reported expenditures that are inconsistent with the cell (NAICS/province stratum) in which they reside. Establishments identified as such are not representative of any other establishment in the cell or industry and are therefore not used in the calculation of estimates.

Physical work and surveys include the costs associated with airborne, surface and underground exploration. These expenditures incorporate diamond drilling, geological, geochemical and geophysical work, trenching, stripping, line cutting and other surface work; shaft sinking and other underground work; wages and salaries for field crews and all costs for contracted field work.

Production facilities include tangible well and leased equipment comprising casing, tubing, wellheads, pumps, flowlines, oil and gas gathering systems, separators, treaters, dehydrators, lease and centralized tank batteries. Included are gathering pipelines, batteries and associated facilities used prior to delivery to trunk pipeline terminals, and other production facilities. Also included are costs associated with intangibles such as pre-production study costs and those expenditures that you consider to be pre-development.

Properties in production or committed to production can be defined as having essentially met the following criteria; (i) a feasibility study has been undertaken and a formal production decision has been made by the organization, (ii) necessary financing is on hand or has been arranged, (iii) provincial and/or territorial approval (if applicable) has been granted, and (iv) major pieces of production equipment have been purchased.

Structures include expenditures for the construction and acquisition of new buildings, other types of surface structures and underground installations not included as part of development expenditures. This includes building construction and all types of engineering construction such as roads, disposal systems and marine works. This category encompasses all capitalized costs such as architectural, legal and engineering fees, as well as the value of the capital assets put in place by firms with their own labour force. Excluded are expenditures for land and residential dwellings.

Upstream operations and activities expenditures include costs associated with the development, production, extraction and recovery of crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids and sulphur, as well as the production of synthetic oil.

Appendix II

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